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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It has a large corps of weekly correspondents, and is filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching as many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

The New Street Railway.

The officials of the Newport & Providence Street Railway are anxiously awaiting the coming of settled weather in order that work may be begun on the road. It was expected that the weather would be favorable before this time but such did not prove to be the case. Everything is in readiness to begin at the earliest possible moment and it will then be rushed through to completion as fast as possible, three gangs of track-layers being put at work on different sections of the road.

The company is also making plans for its ferry connections to Bristol and this week proceedings have been begun in the Bristol county courts looking to a condemnation of wharf property for landing purposes. It is understood that there will be little if any opposition to the proceedings.

The company have also under consideration the matter of a ferry boat, several steamers having been offered for sale to the company.

The boom committee is about ready to award the contract for printing their booklet and the successful bidder will probably be announced on Monday. The committee has also been considering the proposition of the Self Winding Clock Company to locate here and a delegation has gone to New York to investigate the business of the company.

Private James M. McCleary died at Fort Greble on Saturday of last week, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. On Monday funeral services were held at the fort and the remains were taken to Wickford on steamer Gypsy, to be sent to his mother, Mrs. Jennie Healy, at Philadelphia.

Thursday was an ideal day for St. Patrick's Day although the weather was not quite as warm as one might wish. There was a brief street parade in the forenoon by those organizations that went from here to take part in the parade in Fall River. There was a large crowd that went up from here.

Mr. John Gilpin, the veteran journalist, is seriously ill at his residence on John street. His condition has been regarded as extremely serious, but the latest report of his condition on Friday was that there was a slight improvement visible and the physicians were apparently encouraged.

The Bellevue Laundry Company will move its quarters from the Clifton House building on Prospect Hill street to the laundry building on the corner of Pond avenue and Warner street, the latter having been closed for a number of years.

The lower floor of the Ferretti building, now in course of erection on Thames street, has been rented to a new firm, the Acker, Merrall and Condit Company, who will transact a general grocery business.

Mrs. Daniel Wetherell celebrated her 74th birthday on Thursday, at her home on Cherry street. There was a family reunion during the day, followed by a musical program and refreshments in the evening.

There was a slight fire on the roof of the old City Hall, occupied by D. E. Sullivan, Monday afternoon, which demanded the attention of the emergency company. The damage was slight.

Messrs. Godfrey Moffitt, Robert B. Lake and William S. Moffitt have formed a co-partnership and will start a planing mill on Pond avenue. There is no doubt of the success of this firm.

The Ladies Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church is arranging for an Orange Festival in the vestry of the church immediately after Easter. Some refreshing novelties are promised.

N. E. O. P.

The New England Order of Protection in this state is growing with great rapidity. Tuesday night in Infantry Hall, Providence, in the presence of something over 1000 members of the order, a class of 400 was initiated. At the close of the ceremony which was performed by the degree staff of Prosperity Lodge of Pawtucket, the lodge that furnished 170 of the candidates, addresses were made by Gov. Garvin, John P. Sanborn, the Supreme Treasurer, Jonathan W. Chapin of New Haven, Conn., the Supreme Warden, and by Frederick T. Peabody, the Grand Warden of Massachusetts.

On Wednesday occurred the 16th annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of this State. There were over 100 members present representing every lodge in the State. Much business was transacted for the good of the organization. The following officers were chosen:

Grand Warden—David F. Sherwood, Providence.

Grand Vice Warden—Eugene F. Bennett, Providence.

Grand Secretary—Charles H. Mathewson, Providence.

Grand Treasurer—Alonzo E. Pierce, Pawtucket.

Grand Chaplain—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goddard, Newport.

Grand Guide—John Burns, Jr., Providence.

Junior Past Grand Warden—John A. Haslam, Providence.

Grand Guardian—Helen C. Albro, Auburn.

Grand Sentinel—Andrew Lee, Central Falls.

Grand Trustees—Brayton A. Rounds, Clayville, Charles E. Perry, Providence, Walter Sherman, Newport.

Supreme Representatives for Two Years—John A. Haslam, Providence, George R. Lawton, Tiverton.

Alternate Supreme Representatives—Herbert L. Marden, Providence, Imogene T. Polsey, Pawtucket.

Permanent Member of Supreme Lodge—Chester P. Rounds, Providence.

The membership in this state is now nearly 2500. The net gain for the past year has been over 500.

Fire at Goelet's.

Tuesday there was a still alarm followed in a few minutes by an alarm from Box 511, which called the department to the greenhouses on the Ogden Goelet estate on Hazard avenue. A brisk blaze had been discovered in the woodwork about the chimney but was quickly extinguished by a stream of water. The damage was mostly confined to the finish of the room and the heating apparatus was not seriously damaged. There was considerable heat and much smoke but the doors leading to the houses where the valuable plants are grown were kept closed and the smoke did no damage to the contents of the houses. It is supposed that the woodwork was brought too close to the chimney for safety.

President Butterfield's Lecture

A very interesting lecture on "Education and the Modern Farmer" was given in Mercury hall Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Newport Horticultural Society. President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Agricultural College at Kingston was the lecturer. There was a large attendance and the lecture was a most interesting one.

Refreshments were served at the close of the lecture and an hour or more spent in a social way.

The wedding of Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly to Mr. William A. M. Burden will take place on April 12th, at St. Thomas' Church, New York. The maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Ruth Twombly, and the bridesmaids are to be her cousins, Miss Charlotte Jones of Boston and Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb; Miss Gwendolyn Burden, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Cornelia Bryce and Miss Therese Iselin. Mr. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., will be his brother's best man. The ushers will be Messrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, William Post, L. Cass Ledyard, Jr., William Woodward, Charles D. Draper and James Lawrence, Jr., of New York, and John Saltonstall and Francis Lee Higginson, Jr., of Boston.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard has been detached from the Training Station here and ordered to Cavite. Since Mr. Cassard has been in Newport he has made many friends who will regret his departure very deeply.

There was a slight fire at the Boston Store Thursday noon which attracted lots of attention but which did very little damage. The fire was extinguished by the emergency company.

The finance committee of the city council has asked for bids for the new high school bonds and will open the proposals March 22.

Mr. Augustus S. Benson has been confined to his house by illness for several days.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening, all the members being present. The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following:

The total enrollment for the month ending February 26, 1904, was 3,712; the average belonging was 3,307.6 the average attending was 2,944.7, the per cent of attendance 89, cases of tardiness 636, and the cases of dismissal 76.

In the Townsend Industrial School 1,099 pupils were enrolled. The total enrollment in the evening school was 219, the average belonging 74.7, the average attending 36.

The receipts of the school department to date are $99,578.20, the budget for February amounted to $10,695.29, the balance at date is $78,480.60.

By the kindness of this board your superintendent was one of the 700 who attended the annual meeting of the school superintendents of the United States in Atlanta. Of the 45 states, 40 were represented. Rhode Island had three delegates, including the state commissioner and the superintendent of Providence. The program dealt with the most important school problems of the day and some of the ablest educators of the country either presented papers or took part in the discussions. Probably the broadest and most profitable results of the convention were due to the heated discussions by little groups of superintendents here and there in the headquarters hotel or in the cars while en route. Then matters of personal experience were in evidence, and thus the North and West exchanged results with the South. Certainly no one could make this trip in company with specialists or spend three days in this northern (?) city of the Southland without getting a broader idea of life in general and of school administration in particular.

The thanks of this board are due to the Daughters of the American Revolution for a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence which they have presented to the Rogers High School. They have also offered a prize of $10 to the United States history class for the best essay on "A Rhode Island Patriot During the Revolution." This prize and those of $15 and $10 offered by Mr. Daniel B. Fearing for "What Event of the Revolutionary Period has had Most Lasting Effect upon Rhode Island History?" should create considerable interest in the subject of our history. This class, in connection with the historical work, has recently made a careful inspection of the old State House. During the month some of the history pupils have made a display in the office of diagrams, maps and other illustrations of their work.

The Teachers' Retirement Fund has been increased by the profits from the course of lectures recently given by the teachers. The receipts were $301.75, the expenses $155, and the amount deposited $146.75. A friend of the teachers was disappointed in the size of the balance and therefore sent a check for $64. Furthermore a member of this board increased the fund by a check for $150. The total fund is now $9,627.22.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 117; number of cases of truancy (public, 10; parochial, 2), 12; number out for illness and other causes, 105; number of different children truants, 12; number found not attending school, 9; number sent to public schools, 6; number sent to Catholic schools, 3. I recommend the prosecution of Joseph T. Ray, Jr., for not sending his children to school according to law; also, Michael Edward Grimes, for not attending school according to law.

A vote of thanks was given to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their gift of a copy of the Declaration of Independence. The committee on buildings reported that the contract for lighting the Colen school had been given to Barker Bros. & Co. Some consideration was given to the condition of the sidewalk on the Calvert school and it was voted to ask the city council to curb the walk and lay a sidewalk, the sub-committee on buildings to attend to curbing the lawn.

The figures of the school census as presented by Mr. Lull were as follows:

Public schools—Boys, 1,554; girls, 1,566; total, 3,120.

Catholic schools—Boys, 441; girls, 468; total, 909.

Select schools—Boys, 147; girls, 120; total 267.

Total—Boys, 2,203; girls, 2,181, grand total, 4,388.

There are 167 children under 7 years of age who do not attend school, 88 boys and 79 girls. From 7 to 13 there are 6 boys and 8 girls; 13 and 14, 7 boys and 3 girls; 15 years of age, 43 boys and 28 girls.

Chairman Barker read a letter from Local Union, Building Laborers International Protective Union, asking that only union men and Newport laborers be employed on the new high school.

There was a short executive session, the nature of which was not given out.

Miss Josephine Burbidge, daughter of Mrs. John Burbidge, of this city, will be married to Mr. Benjamin Alexander of New York at the Church of the Holy Communion today.

The Lydia Mitchell cottage on the Newport Hospital grounds has been torn down. The hospital authorities hope some day to be able to erect a nurses' home on this site.

Mr. Jere I. Greene, agent of the New York and Boston Despatch Express Company, has been housed by a severe attack of quincy sore throat.

City Council.

There was a special meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening for the purpose of receiving the report of the city solicitor on the hospital matter. The report was presented and on his recommendation a committee was appointed to continue the investigation. There was considerable other business of importance considered.

The report of City Solicitor Brown was as follows:

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Newport:

Gentlemen: In accordance with a resolution of your honorable body, passed March 1, A. D. 1901, directing the city solicitor to inquire into the condition of certain funds of which the city council is trustee and to ascertain the purpose for which said funds and the income thereof are being used by the trustees of the Newport Hospital, I beg leave at this time to make a partial report as follows.

I find that there are no funds of which the City Council of the city of Newport is the legal trustee which are managed or used by the trustees of the Newport Hospital. The Newport Hospital, however, has received and holds many thousand dollars upon trusts which, in general terms, obligate the trustees to expend the income thereof for the receiving, healing and taking care of sick and injured poor persons, free of charge, at said hospital.

Understanding that these funds although not strictly included in the wording of your resolution of March 1, 1901, were the funds about which your honorable body desired information, I had an interview with J. Truman Burdick, the treasurer of said hospital. At that interview I suggested that, as the Board of Health had requested the City Council to contract with said hospital for the care of poor patients at $17.40 per person per week, the City Council by this resolution sought information as to the condition and management of those funds requiring the hospital to provide free care for the sick poor; that all such funds were aimed at, even though the resolution stated otherwise. My authority for this statement was obtained from His Honor, Mayor Boyle, and members of the City Council with whom I had talked. I further stated to the treasurer that I would annex to my report any statement which the hospital trustees might desire to make. Mr. Burdick said that he would confer with the trustees and communicate with me later.

Saturday, March 12, I received a letter from Mr. Burdick, which is here to annexed, in which it was stated that at a regular meeting of the executive committee of the hospital trustees they had concluded that they did not care "to add anything to the results of my researches; that the Newport Hospital held no funds for which it was accountable to the city of Newport."

The last statement of the trustees is correct only in a very qualified sense. The Newport Hospital is accountable to any person representing the beneficiary under the trust funds held by said hospital, to wit: Poor persons seeking to be treated free of charge. The City Council could be criticised for making a contract under which the money of the taxpayers should be paid to a corporation already obligated to provide for the free care of the sick poor. To what extent the Newport Hospital, as trustee of said funds, must provide for the sick poor I have been unable as yet to determine.

The hospital holds a free bed fund amounting May 31, 1903, to $121,496. There are at present 32 endowed free beds in said hospital, the first one of these beds being known as the "Samuel Elam bed", endowed in 1874, the last one being endowed by John Nicholas Brown in 1903. The trustees require the sum of $4,000 for the endowment of one of these free beds.

Elizabeth Callender, by her will, proved March 31, 1895, provided as follows: "I leave $3,000 to the Congregational church of Newport, for the purchase of a free bed in the Newport Hospital." This bequest was paid to the Newport Hospital, but not until 1902 was a free bed endowed and named for the testatrix.

John Nicholas Brown, by his will, probated June 18, 1900, provided as follows: "I give and bequeath to the Newport Hospital, a corporation established in said city of Newport, the sum of $8,000 to be applied for the founding and maintaining of two free beds, one in the name of my mother, Sophia Augusta Brown, and the other in my own name. The said sum of $8000 shall be kept as a separate permanent fund and shall not be mixed with the general funds of said hospital."

Some of these free beds have been endowed by the donors in their life-time. What these free beds provide in amount and kind of treatment for the poor sick person, I have been unable to discover. The securities in which the free bed fund of $124,138 is invested, and the income received therefrom does not appear in the report of the hospital for 1903.

The Newport Hospital also holds, as trustee, a large amount of personal and real property under the will of James Alfred Hazard. The hospital holds this estate for the following purposes: "To forever use and apply the whole residue and remainder of said trust property and the proceeds, rents, issues, profits and income thereof to and for receiving, healing and taking care of the sick, hurt, injured or infirm poor persons at said hospital, free of charge to such poor persons or patients as far as may be, and under and pursuant to such rules and regulations in the premises as the trustees, directors or managers of said hospital may from time to time in their discretion prescribe forever; the object thereof being to benefit as many such persons as practicable, and at the same time provide and secure a permanent source of aid, remedy and relief; to which end the employment of said trust funds and property for the general support and maintenance of the hospital is hereby authorized so far as may be requisite to uphold it and perpetuate the charity hereby created and designed. Said Newport Hospital corporation and the trustees, managers or directors thereof shall always have power to sell and change the investment of said trust property and every portion and parcel thereof, wherever and as often as it may seem desirable to do so; and to perform every act requisite to effect such sales and changes, holding and investing the proceeds of every such sale upon and under and formerly to the trust herein declared of and concerning said trust property and with continuous power to sell and change investments as aforesaid.

"In case said Newport Hospital shall refuse to accept such trusts, or if ever from any cause it cannot be trustee or act or continue to act as trustee hereof, or cannot be compelled to execute said trusts, then it is my will and expectation that new and competent trustees shall be substituted and appointed to take hold of said trust property and perform said trusts, and that the requisite and appropriate proceedings and conveyances shall be ordered in the premises by the supreme court of said state or other proper court having equity jurisdiction in such matter."

The Newport Hospital also holds as trustee "the Littlefield Hospital fund." This fund, formerly held by the city of Newport, was turned over to the hospital under a decree of the supreme court. The terms of the decree required the Newport Hospital to erect a marine hospital adjoining the Newport Hospital as it then was, sufficient to receive into the said (marine) hospital such sailors and boatmen needing hospital treatment as may apply for admission thereto to the extent of their accommodations and of the means offered by the income of the said fund, and there to care for, nurse, etc." This fund, it will be noticed, is limited for the benefit of sailors and boatmen.

I have been unable to learn from the hospital report of 1903 the securities in which the personal of the Hazard estate and the Littlefield fund are invested, and the details of the expenditures of the income of said funds. The Hazard estate, of course, comprises also the real estate popularly known as Rocky Farm.

On account of the brief time allowed by the City Council for the investigation, I have had time to examine only the probate records and the report of the Newport Hospital trustees for 1903. As the object of the resolution was to ascertain the necessity for a contract by the city with the Newport Hospital for the care of the city's poor patients, I would advise the passage of a resolution appointing a committee of the mayor, city solicitor, one alderman and two councilmen to confer with the Newport Hospital trustees as to the necessity for the contract requested by the Board of Health, said committee to report at the regular April meeting of the City Council. The condition of the funds requiring the Newport Hospital to provide free treatment for the sick poor, as the trustees of said funds, the expenditure in detail of the income of said funds is a matter peculiarly within the knowledge of the trustees of said hospital. The condition of the different funds which I have referred to and the amount of income expended cannot be definitely ascertained from the trustees report for 1903. I cannot believe that the trustees would withhold such information when requested by a committee of the City Council acting under a properly worded resolution.

Accordingly I recommend the passage of the accompanying resolution and beg leave to report further to the City Council at the regular April meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Stacy Brown,
City Solicitor.

Accompanying the report was the following communication:

Newport Hospital, Newport, March 11, 1904.

J. Stacy Brown, Esq., City Solicitor, Newport, R. I.

Dear Sir: At the regular meeting of the executive committee of the hospital trustees, held last evening, your suggestion made to the writer, was called to their attention.

They unanimously concluded in reference to the communication made by his honor, the mayor, to the city council, with the accompanying resolution, directing you "to enquire into the condition of the fund or funds of which the city council is the trustee, etc.," that they did not care to add anything to the result of your researches.

The Newport Hospital holds no fund or funds for which it is accountable to the city of Newport.

Yours Truly,
J. Truman Burdick,
Chairman.

The following resolution was then passed:

Whereas, The City Council has been asked to contract with the Newport Hospital for the care of certain poor sick persons at the rate of $17.40 per week, and

Whereas, The said hospital holds certain funds as trustee obligating it to provide free treatment for poor persons and to maintain many free beds in said hospital buildings; now therefore,

Resolved, That the mayor, city solicitor, one member of the Board of Aldermen and two common councilmen be and they hereby are appointed a committee to confer with the trustees of the said hospital as to the amount and kind of free treatment furnished by said hospital to poor persons; to ascertain the different funds and the expenditure of the incomes thereof for the benefit of poor sick persons of said city by said hospital trustees.

The committee will consist of Mayor Boyle, City Solicitor Brown, Alderman Ritchie, Councilmen Rogers and J. J. M. Martin.

The special committee to inspect the emergency hospital gave a report of the condition of the building, stating that the drainage was not adequate, that water had entered the basement, that the foundation walls are buckled, and that the trap is open to the sky. The hospital portion is in good condition. The committee believed that the leaders should be turned away from the foundation, the place graded and a driveway built, and a sewerage to the bay should be installed. There was some discussion over the report, and a resolution was finally passed creating a special committee to take charge of the building. The committee is Alderman Kelly, Councilmen Austin and Butler.

The Warren Brothers Company presented two bills for extra work in laying the bituminous pavement last summer. One for $194.50 was for work done in raising the foundation on Broadway to the proper grade, and the other, for $1,403.21 was for work done by order of the city on Spring street, supposedly at the expense of the railway company, but for which the company refused to pay. The bills were referred to the finance committee.

The committee on printing was authorized to secure bids and contract for printing the City Documents for 1903 and the tax list for 1904, 3000 copies of the tax list to be bound in paper, 350 copies of the documents and tax list to be bound together in leather, and 350 copies of each to be bound together in paper.

The commissioners on the widening of Thames street reported the awarding of damages as follows: Newport Trust Co. and A. G. Ferretti, $1 each; Thomas Denniston et al., $342.06; W. P. Sheffield, $428.82; George E. Burkinshaw, $627.11. The decree was passed in accordance with the report.

A petition for similar proceedings to widen Thames street from Perry Mill wharf to Commercial wharf, and from Sayer's wharf to Perry wharf, was after some discussion, referred to the committee on streets and highways.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, accompanied by their daughters, are at present in Paris. They have spent the winter travelling in Europe.

Miss Amelia Tanner has been in New York the past week, guest of Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant P. Taylor started for California this week to be gone several weeks.

Mr. Anthony Stewart shows signs of improvement from his recent severe illness.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Homer Sweet have moved from Newport to Jamestown.

Mr. Raymond Himes of Boston paid a business trip to Newport Monday.

Mr. Dennis Shanahan has been housed the past week by illness.

Mr. Charles Morrison has been in New York this week.

Mr. Julius Burdick has been on the sick list the past week.

Miss Carrie Powell is a victim of the grip.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. I. P. White.

Much sorrow was expressed about the city on Thursday at the announcement of the death in Florence, Italy, on March 3, of Mrs. Catherine P. White, widow of Rev. I. P. White. The news came as a surprise to her many friends in this city, as her serious illness was not known—in fact, it was apparent from a letter sent by Mrs. Gibson, sister of Mrs. White, to a friend in this city, dated Florence, March 3, 1904, that even she did not realize the serious illness of Mrs. White, as that was the date on which she died, so her death must have come suddenly and unexpectedly. Mrs. White was a great lover of Newport, having resided here for more than 40 years. She was a most charming acquaintance and companion, and was kind and charitably disposed to all.

It was while the little chapel of St. John's was being erected on the Point that Rev. Mr. White died. He was greatly interested in this work, and after his death Mrs. White moved to the Point and took up the work that her husband so dearly loved. She labored earnestly for the completion of the work, and after the little chapel was finished Mrs. White was one of its most faithful workers. For many years she was president of St. Mary's Guild connected with St. John's Church. The little chapel was very dear to her, and she entered heart and soul into anything pertaining to its welfare, giving both of her time and money toward the success of fairs, entertainments, etc. She was a member of the board of reference of the Charity Organization Society until the present year.

Mrs. White was a true Christian woman, and the greater part of her life was devoted to charitable work.

The interment took place at Florence, beside Mrs. White's mother.

Perry G. Case.

Mr. Perry G. Case died at his home on Ayrault street on Thursday after a brief illness from pneumonia. Although he had been in failing health for some time his last illness was of but few days' duration.

Mr. Case early learned the trade of a carpenter and was for many years engaged in business as a master builder. By industry and careful management he acquired a competency and he retired from active business a number of years ago. He had been for many years a director in the National Exchange Bank and vice president of the Island Savings Bank, taking an active interest in the affairs of these institutions. He had served several terms as a member of the common council from the second ward in the '70s.

Mr. Case was a man of sterling integrity, firm in his friendships for those whom he esteemed. Quiet and reticent by nature he nevertheless had pronounced views upon subjects that interested him. He was an able financier and a successful business man. Those who knew him best mourn the loss of a beloved friend.

He leaves a widow, the daughter of the late Elijah Sherman. He is also survived by a grandson and two brothers, one of whom resides in Fall River and the other in this city.

Mr. George Henry Wilbar, Jr., son of Councilman George H. Wilbar, was married in Providence on Monday to Miss Florence Mabel Sheldon. Rev. J. Francis Cooper, formerly of Middletown, officiated. Mr. Wilbar is a member of the emergency company and has many friends in Newport.

Sunday over 600 apprentices attended the service at the new barracks at the Training Station, which was conducted by the members of the Walter Lowrie Club. In the absence of Chaplain Cassard, President James T. Thompson addressed the meeting.

The attendance at the Union service of the Episcopal Church, held at St. John's Church Wednesday evening, was large. A very interesting sermon was preached by Rev. Morton Stone, of St. Thomas Church, Taunton.

The funeral of the late William Isard took place from Emmanuel Church on Sunday afternoon last, being attended by the Carpenters' Union, of which the deceased was a member. The bearers were from the union.

On Monday afternoon of next week Mr. Richard Bliss will lecture to the teachers of the public schools on "Popular Fallacies." The lecture will take place in the Rogers High School building.

Mr. George B. Field of H. A. Heath & Co. has engraved more than eleven thousand coffin plates. He is probably the most skillful engraver in the state.

It is possible that the new building law will be presented at the next meeting of the city council in April.

Mrs. Duncan Elliott has arrived from New York.

The Blazed Trail

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE

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CHAPTER XVII.

TWO months passed away. Winter set in. The camp was built and inhabited. Routine had established itself, and all was going well.

The first move of the M. & D. company had been one of conciliation. Thorpe was approached by the walking boss of the camps up river. The man did not pretend any hypocritical friendship for the younger firm. His proposition was entirely one of mutual advantage. The company had gone to considerable expense in constructing the pier of stone cribs. It would be impossible for the steamer to land at any other point. Thorpe had undisputed possession of the shore, but the company could as indisputably remove the dock. Let it stay where it was. Both companies could then use it for their mutual convenience. To this Thorpe agreed.

The actual logging was opening up well. Both Shearer and Thorpe agreed that it would not do to be too ambitious the first year. They set about clearing their banking ground about half a mile below the first dam, and during the six weeks before snowfall cut three short roads of half a mile each. Approximately 2,000,000 feet would be put in from these roads, which could be extended in years to come, while another million could be travoyed directly to the landing from its immediate vicinity.

"Next year," said Tim, "we'll get in 20,000,000. That railroad 'll get along a ways by then, and men 'll be more plenty."

Through the lengthening evenings they sat crouched on wooden boxes either side of the stove, conversing rarely, gazing at one spot with a steady persistency which was only an outward indication of the persistency with which their minds held to the work in hand. Tim, the older at the business, showed this trait more strongly than Thorpe. The old man thought of nothing but logging. Nothing was too small to escape his deliberate scrutiny. Nothing was in so perfect a state that it did not bear one more inspection. He played the logging as a chess player his game.

In the men's camp the crew lounged, smoked, danced or played cards. In those days no one thought of forbidding gambling. One evening Thorpe who had been too busy to remember Phil's violin, strolled over and looked through the window. A dance was in progress. The men were waltzing, whirling solemnly round and round, gripping firmly each other's loose sleeves just above the elbow. At every third step of the waltz they stamped one foot.

Perched on a cracker box sat Phil. His head was thrust forward almost aggressively over his instrument, and his eyes glared at the dancing men with the old wolflike gleam. As he played he drew the bow across with a swift jerk, thrust it back with another, threw his shoulders from one side to the other in abrupt time to the music. And the music! Thorpe unconsciously shuddered, then sighed in pity. It was atrocious! It was not even in tune. The performer seemed to grind it out with a fierce delight, in which appeared little of the aesthetic pleasure of the artist. Thorpe was at a loss to define it.

"Poor Phil!" he said to himself. "He has the musical soul without even the musical ear."

Next day, while passing out of the cook camp, he addressed one of the men.

"Well, Billy," he inquired, "how do you like your fiddler?"

"All right," replied Billy, with emphasis. "She's got some go to her."

The work proceeded finely, and yet the young lumberman had sense enough to know that while a crew such as this is supremely effective it requires careful handling to keep it good humored and willing. He knew every man by his first name and each day made it a point to talk with him for a moment or so. The subject was invariably some phase of the work. Thorpe never permitted himself the familiarity of introducing any other topic.

He never replied directly to an objection or a request, but listened to it noncommittally and later, without explanation or reasoning, acted as his judgment dictated. Even Shearer, with whom he was in most intimate contact, respected this trait in him. Gradually he came to feel that he was making a way with his men. It was a status not assured as yet nor ever very firm, but a status for all that.

Then one day one of the best men, a teamster, came in to make some objection to the cooking. As a matter of fact, the cooking was perfectly good, but the lumber jack is a great hand to growl, and he usually begins with his food.

Thorpe listened to his vague objections in silence.

"All right," he remarked simply.

Next day he touched the man on the shoulder just as he was starting to work.

"Step into the office and get your time," said he.

"What's the matter?" asked the man.

"I don't need you any longer."

The two entered the little office. Thorpe looked through the ledger and ran back and finally handed the man his slip.

"I'll have no growlers in this camp," said Thorpe, with decision.

"By thunder," cried the man, "you"—

"You get out of here!" cried Thorpe, with a concentrated blaze of energetic passion that made the fellow step back.

"I ain't goin' to get on the wrong side of the law by foolin' with this outfit," cried the other at the door, "but if I had you outside for a minute"—

"Leave this office!" shouted Thorpe.

"S'pose you make me!" challenged the man insolently.

In a moment the defiance had come, endangering the careful structure Thorpe had reared with such pains. The young man was suddenly angry in exactly the same blind, unreasoning manner as when he had leaped single handed to tackle Dyer's crew.

Without a word he sprang across the shack, seized a two bladed ax from the pile behind the door, swung it around his head and cast it full at the now frightened teamster. The latter dodged, and the swirling steel buried itself in the snow bank beyond. Without an instant's hesitation Thorpe reached back for another. The man took to his heels.

"I don't want to see you around here again!" shouted Thorpe after him.

Then in a moment he returned to the office and sat down, overcome with contrition.

"It might have been murder," he told himself, awe stricken.

But, as it happened, nothing could have turned out better.

Thorpe had instinctively seized the only method by which these strong men could be impressed. Now the entire crew looked with vast admiration on their boss as a man who intended to have his own way no matter what difficulties or consequences might tend to deter him. And that is the kind of man they liked.

Injun Charley, silent and enigmatical as ever, had constructed a log shack near a little creek in the hard wood. There he attended diligently to the business of trapping. Thorpe rarely found time to visit him, but he often glided into the office, smoked a pipeful of the white man's tobacco in friendly fashion by the stove and glided out again without having spoken a dozen words.

Wallace made one visit before the big snows came, and was charmed. He ate with gusto of the "salt horse," baked beans, stewed prunes, mince pie and cakes. He tramped around gayly in his moccasins or on the fancy snowshoes he promptly purchased of Injun Charley. There was nothing new to report in regard to financial matters. The loan had been negotiated easily on the basis of a mortgage guaranteed by Carpenter's personal signature. Nothing had been heard from Morrison & Daly.

By the end of the winter some 4,000,000 feet of logs were piled in the bed or upon the banks of the stream. To understand what that means you must imagine a pile of solid timber a mile in length. This tremendous mass lay directly in the course of the stream. When the winter broke up it had to be separated and floated piecemeal down the current. The process is an interesting and dangerous one and one of great delicacy. It requires for its successful completion picked men of skill and demands as toll its yearly quota of cripples and dead. While on the drive men work fourteen hours a day up to their waists in water filled with floating ice.

On the Ossawinamakee, as has been stated, three dams had been erected to simplify the process of driving. When the logs were in right distribution the gates were raised, and the proper head of water floated them down.

Now, the river being navigable, Thorpe was possessed of certain rights on it. Technically he was entitled to a normal head of water whenever he needed it, or a special head, according to agreement with the parties owning the dam. Early in the drive he found that Morrison & Daly intended to cause him trouble. It began in a narrows of the river between high, rocky banks. Thorpe's drive was floating though close packed. The situation was ticklish. Men with spiked boots ran here and there from one bobbing log to another, pushing with their peaveys, hurrying one log, retarding another, working like beavers to keep the whole mass straight. The entire surface of the water was practically covered with the floating timbers.

In a moment, as though by magic, the loose wooden carpet ground together. A log in advance up-ended, another thrust under it. The whole mass ground together, stopped and began rapidly to pile up. The men escaped to the shore in a marvelous manner of their own.

Tim Shearer found that the gate at the dam above had been closed. The man in charge had simply obeyed orders. He supposed M. & D. wished to back up the water for their own logs.

Tim indulged in some picturesque language.

"You ain't got no right to close off more'n enough to leave us th' nat'ral flow unless by agreement," he concluded, and opened the gates.

Then it was a question of breaking the jam. This had to be done by pulling out or chopping through certain "key" logs which locked the whole mass. Men stood under the face of imminent ruin—over them a frowning sheer wall of bristling logs, behind which pressed the weight of the rising waters—and hacked and tugged calmly until the mass began to stir. Then they escaped. A moment later, with a roar, the jam vomited down on the spot where they had stood. It was dangerous work. Just one half day later it had to be done again and for the same reason.

This time Thorpe went back with Shearer. No one was at the dam, but the gates were closed. The two opened them again.

That very evening a man rode up on horseback inquiring for Mr. Thorpe.

"I'm he," said the young fellow.

The man thereupon dismounted and served a paper in process to enjoin injunction issued by Judge Sherman enjoining Thorpe against interfering with the property of Morrison & Daly—to wit, certain dams erected at designated points on the Ossawinamakee. There had not elapsed sufficient time since the commission of the offense for the other firm to secure the issuance of this interesting document, so it was at once evident that the whole affair had been prearranged. After serving the injunction the official rode away.

"Of all the consummate gall!" exploded Thorpe. "Trying to enjoin me from touching a dam when they're refusing me the natural flow! They must have bribed the fool judge. Why, his injunction isn't worth the powder to blow it up."

"Then you're all right, ain't ye?" inquired Tim.

"It'll be the middle of summer before we get a hearing in court," said he.



"I'm he," said the young fellow.

"Oh, they're a cute layout! They expect to hang me up until it's too late to do anything with the season's cut."

He arose and began to pace back and forth.

"Tim," said he, "is there a man in the crew who's afraid of nothing and will obey orders?"

"A dozen," replied Tim promptly.

"Who's the best?"

"Scotty Parsons."

"Ask him to step here."

In a moment the man entered the office.

"Scotty," said Thorpe, "I want you to understand that I stand responsible for whatever I order you to do."

"All right, sir," replied the man.

"In the morning," said Thorpe, "you take two men and build some sort of a shack right over the sluice gate of that second dam. I want you to live there day and night. Never leave it, not even for a minute. The cookee will bring you grub. Take this Winchester. If any of the men from up river try to get out on the dam, you warn them off. If they persist, you shoot near them. If they keep coming, you shoot at them. Understand?"

"You bet!" answered Scotty, with enthusiasm.

"All right," concluded Thorpe.

Next day Scotty established himself, as had been agreed. He did not need to shoot anybody. Daly himself came down to investigate the state of affairs. He attempted to parley, but Scotty would have none of it.

"Get out!" was his first and last word.

At the mouth of the river booms of logs chained together at the ends had been prepared. Into the inclosure the drive was floated and stopped. Then a raft was formed by passing new manila ropes over the logs, to each one of which the line was fastened by a hardwood forked pin driven astride of it. A tug dragged the raft to Marquette.

Now Thorpe was summoned legally on two counts. First, Judge Sherman cited him for contempt of court; second, Morrison & Daly sued him for alleged damages, in obstructing their drive for holding open the dam sluice beyond the legal head of water.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PENDING the call of trial Thorpe took a three weeks' vacation to visit his sister. Time, filled with excitement and responsibility, had erased from his mind the bitterness of their parting. Now he found himself so impatient that he could hardly wait to get there.

He learned on his arrival that she was not at home. Mrs. Renwick proved not nearly so cordial as the year before, but Thorpe, absorbed in his eagerness, did not notice it. Mrs. Renwick thought Helen had gone over to the Hugheses.

Thorpe found the Hughes residence without difficulty and turned up the straight walk to the veranda. On the steps of the latter a rug had been spread. A dozen youths and maidens lounged on its soft surface. Thorpe, as he approached the light from a tall lamp just inside the hall, hesitated, vainly trying to make out the figures before him.

So it was that Helen Thorpe saw him first and came fluttering to meet him.

"Oh, Harry! What a surprise!" she cried, and flung her arms about his neck to kiss him.

"How do you do, Helen?" he replied sedately.

This was the meeting he had anticipated so long. The presence of others brought out in him irresistibly the repression of public display which was so strong an element of his career.

A little chilled, Helen turned to introduce him to her friends. He took a place on the steps and sat without saying a word all the evening. There was nothing for him to say. These young people talked thoughtlessly, as young people do, of the affairs belonging to their own little circle. He had thought pine and forest and the trail so long that he found these square elbowed subjects refusing to be jostled aside by any trivialities.

He took Helen back to Mrs. Renwick's about 10 o'clock. They walked slowly beneath the broad leaved maples, whose shadows danced under the tall electric lights, and talked.

"How have you done, Harry?" she inquired anxiously. "Your letters have been so vague."

"Pretty well," he replied. "If things go right I hope some day to have a better place for you than this."

Her heart contracted suddenly. It was all she could do to keep from bursting into tears. The indefiniteness of his answer exasperated her and filled her with sullen despair. She said nothing for twenty steps. Then:

"Harry," she said quietly, "can you take me away from Mrs. Renwick's?"

"I don't know, Helen. I can't tell yet. Not just now, at any rate."

"Harry," she cried, "you don't know what you're doing. I tell you I can't stand Mrs. Renwick any longer. I know you've worked hard and that you'd give me more if you could. But so have I worked hard. Now we ought to change this in some way. I can get a position as teacher or some other work somewhere. Won't you let me do that?"

Thorpe was thinking that it would be easy enough to obtain Wallace Carpenter's consent to his taking $1,000 from the profits of the year. But he knew also that the struggle in the courts might need every cent the new company could spare. It would look much better were he to wait until after the verdict. If favorable, there would be no difficulty about sparing the money. If adverse, there would be no money to spare. And so until the thing was absolutely certain he hesitated to explain the situation to Helen for fear of disappointing her.

"I think you'd better wait, Helen," said he. "There 'll be time enough for all that later when it becomes necessary."

"And in the meantime stay with Mrs. Renwick?" flashed Helen.

"Yes. I hope it will not have to be for very long."

"How long do you think, Harry?" pleaded the girl.

"That depends on circumstances," replied Thorpe.

"Oh!" she cried indignantly.

"Harry," she ventured after a time, "why not write to Uncle Amos? His wanting us to come to him seems to me very generous."

"You will do nothing of the kind," commanded Thorpe sternly. "Amos Thorpe is an unscrupulous man who became unscrupulously rich. He deliberately used our father as a tool and then destroyed him. I consider that any one of our family who would have anything to do with him is a traitor!"

The girl did not reply.

Next morning Thorpe felt uneasily repentant for his strong language. After all, the girl did lead a monotonous life, and he could not blame her for rebelling against it from time to time. Her remarks had been born of the rebellion; they had meant nothing in themselves. He could not doubt for a moment her loyalty to the family.

That night he wrote Wallace Carpenter for $1,000.

Wallace Carpenter was not in town. Before the letter had followed him to his new address and the answer had returned a week had passed. Of course the money was gladly put at Thorpe's disposal. The latter at once interviewed his sister.

"Helen," he said, "I have made arrangements for some money. What would you like to do this year?"

She raised her head and looked at him with clear, bright gaze. If he could so easily raise the money, why had he not done so before? He knew how much she wanted it. Her happiness did not count. Only when his quixotic ideas of family honor were attacked did he bestir himself.

"I am going to Uncle Amos'," she replied distinctly.

"What?" asked Thorpe incredulously.

For answer she pointed to a letter lying on the table. Thorpe took it and read:

My Dear Niece—Both Mrs. Thorpe and myself more than rejoice that time and reflection have removed that, I must confess, natural prejudice which the unfortunate family affair, to which I will not allude, raised in your mind against us. As we said long ago, our home is yours when you may wish to make it so. You state your present readiness to come immediately. Unless you wire to the contrary we shall expect you next Tuesday evening on the 4:40 train. I shall be at the Central station myself to meet you. If your brother is now with you I should be pleased to see him also and will be most happy to give him a position with the firm. Aff. your uncle,

AMOS THORPE.

New York, June 6, 1883.

On finishing the last paragraph the reader crumpled the letter and threw it into the grate.

"I am sorry that you did that, Helen," said he, "but I don't blame you, and it can't be helped. We won't need to take advantage of his 'kind offer' now."

"I intend to do so, however," replied the girl coldly.

"What do you mean?"

"I mean," she cried, "that I am sick of waiting on your good pleasure. I waited and slaved and stood unbearable things for two years. I did it cheerfully, and in return I don't get a civil word, not a decent explanation, not even a—caress!" She fairly sobbed out the last word. "I can't stand it any longer. I have tried and tried and tried, and then when I've come to you for the littlest word of encouragement you have told me I was young and ought to finish my education. You haven't a cent when it is a question of what I want, but you raise money quick enough when your old family is insulted. Isn't it my family too? And then you blame me because, after waiting in vain for two years for you to do something, I start out to do the best I can for myself. I'm not of age, but you're not my guardian."

During this long speech Thorpe had stood motionless, growing paler and paler. Like most noble natures, when absolutely in the right he was incapable of defending himself against misunderstandings.

"You know that is not true, Helen," he replied, almost sternly.

"It is true," she asseverated, "and I'm through."

"It's a little hard," said Thorpe, pressing his hand wearily before his eyes, "to work hard this way for years and then"—

She laughed with a hard little note of scorn.

"Helen," said Thorpe, with new energy, "I forbid you to have anything to do with Amos Thorpe. I think he is a scoundrel and a sneak."

"I shall do as I please," she replied, crossing her hands behind her.

Thorpe's eyes darkened.

"We have talked this over a great many times," he warned, "and you've always agreed with me. Remember, you owe something to the family."

"Most of the family seem to owe something," she replied, with a flippant laugh. "I'm sure I didn't choose the family. If I had I'd have picked out a better one."

"You may take your choice, Helen," he said formally. "If you go into the household of Amos Thorpe, if you deliberately prefer your comfort to your honor, we will have nothing more in common."

They faced each other with the cool, deadly glance of the race, so similar in appearance, but so unlike in nature.

"I, too, offer you a home, such as it is," repeated the man. "Choose."

At the mention of the home for which means were so quickly forthcoming when Thorpe, not she, considered it needful, the girl's eyes flashed. She stooped and dragged violently from beneath the bed a flat steamer trunk, the lid of which she threw open. A dress lay on the bed. With a fine gesture she folded the garment and laid it in the bottom of the trunk. Then she knelt and without another glance at her brother standing rigid at the door began feverishly to arrange the folds.

The choice was made. He turned and went out.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A WISE OLD FOX.

One Who For a Long Time Cleverly Eluded the Hounds.

In common with other people who have looked after fox coverts I have often been puzzled by the disappearance of well known foxes and have become convinced that the more intelligent foxes, after they have been before hounds several times, often turn their wits to account to avoid being hunted. In a small covert that I know well there was always a fox. A fine big fellow he was. I have more than once met him when taking an early ride as he loped quietly homeward after his night's foraging. He never seemed to mind being seen. When the season opened he gave us one or two capital runs, on the second occasion only just saving his brush by scrambling into an unstopped drain in our neighbor's territory. After that he was never to be found when hounds came. Yet he was seen about as usual at other times. One day when walking near the covert one of the terriers, who knew all about foxes, took a line to an old tree in the hedgerow and began to whimper and scratch at the roots. A careful examination showed nothing. The tree was not difficult to climb. It proved to have a hollow trunk, and there, at the bottom, was my friend curled up fast asleep. His mask smiles on me as I write. After a seven mile point and on a good scenting day he met his fate.—Country Life.

MARVELS OF MEMORY.

Feats of Famous Men That Seem Almost Beyond Belief.

Some examples of the marvels of memory would seem entirely incredible had they not been given to us upon the highest authority. Cyrus knew the name of each soldier in his army. It is also related of Themistocles that he could tell by name every citizen of Athens, although the number amounted to 20,000. Mithridates, king of Pontus, knew all his 80,000 soldiers by their right names.

Scipio knew, all the inhabitants of Rome. Seneca complained of old age because he could not, as formerly, repeat 2,000 names in the order in which they were read to him, and he stated that on one occasion, when at his studies, 200 unconnected verses having been recited by the different pupils of his preceptor, he repeated them in a reverse order, proceeding from the last to the first.

Thomas Cranmer committed to memory in three months an entire translation of the Bible. Euler, the mathematician, could repeat the "Æneid," and Leibnitz, when an old man, could recite the whole of Virgil, word for word. It is said that Bossuet could repeat not only the whole Bible, but all of Homer, Virgil and Horace, besides many other works.

Her Cigars.

"My dear," said he the day after their wedding anniversary, "I'll just take those cigars to the office. It's customary, you know, to have a box handy in one's office."

That morning he sent the box of Extras down to his friend Jones, with his compliments, and he chuckled at the joke he was playing on Jones.

When he met Jones in the elevator he was persuaded to have one of his own cigars, which Jones said were "all right." He accepted one and, to his dismay, found they were "all right."

That evening when he arrived at home he said to his wife: "My dear, I smoked one of those cigars you gave me and liked it very much. How did you happen to pick out such good ones?"

"Well, I'll tell you. You made such a fuss about your birthday box that I got the young man next door to buy this box for me."

"Oh-h-h!" said the dear husband. And he muttered to himself, "Just like a woman, bless her—always go contrary to expectations!"—Buffalo Times.

The Boston Maid.

Mary—I think I'll like the boss' coat I'm made to order. Mistress—Well, Mary, you certainly are not a ready made article.—Boston Transcript.

They All Do.

Mother—Dickie, what do you want for a birthday present? Dickie—I want to be my own boss.—Indianapolis Journal.

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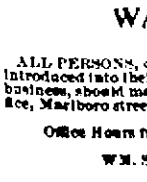
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Battle of Sabine Crossroads

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 8, 1864

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THE battle of Sabine Crossroads, called Mansfield by the Confederate, fought April 8, 1864, has been named as one of the decisive battles of the civil war. It put an end to the Federal attempts to conquer the vast territory held by the Confederates west of the Mississippi. Early in April General N. P. Banks was marching on Shreveport, La., with a force acting in concert with a naval squadron moving up Red river. The land column was strung out on the last stretch before closing in upon Shreveport owing to the state of the roads and the necessity for haste, as the Confederates under General E. Kirby Smith and General Dick Taylor were concentrating to give battle in the swampy pine lands lying in the pathway of the Federals.

Banks' order of march on April 8 was that the head of column should move slowly and allow the troops in the rear to get to the field of probable battle, for the enemy was already showing a fighting temper and skirmishing with the Federal cavalry which was in the lead. General Ransom's Federal division hurried the pace in order to support the troopers who had met the enemy on the edge of a large clearing, divided in the middle by a ravine and traversed by the only road in the region. Ransom reached the battle front about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was soon joined by Banks in person, who saw that the crisis was urgent. Smith and Taylor would fight to close the roads against the Federal advance to Shreveport.



THE CHARGE OF MOUTON'S LOUISIANIANS.

Across the clearing and through the openings of the forest the Federals could see the enemy moving to position, particularly two columns, which proved to be led by General Mouton, aiming for the Federal right flank. The opposing lines looked at each other for a couple of hours, and then Mouton rushed his men on a charge over the prairie, along the road. Ransom, whose division was to bear the brunt of this onslaught, had less than 2,500 men in line, and all told there were but 5,000 troops at the call of Banks, while his foe numbered on the field at least 10,000.

The headlong thrust of Mouton on the Federal flank was equal in results to the famous stroke of Stonewall Jackson on the Eleventh Federal corps at Chancellorsville the year before. It really settled the fate of the day and of Banks' Red river campaign. Mouton was himself shot down in the heat of the charge while leading his Louisianian soldiers, the "Pelicans," "Zouaves" and "Tigers," urging them on with a battleflag which he waved with his sword arm. By prompt and skillful parrying Ransom checked the first charge, driving Mouton's first line back upon the second. But the Louisianians rallied and returned to the charge. Ransom had posted the guns of Cone's Chicago Mercantile battery and Klauss' Twelfth Indiana battery on a ridge in the center to meet the rush of Mouton's men. But the Federal flank was broken and the whole line driven back in confusion. Ransom could only save his command by withdrawing it to the near edge of the clearing, under cover of the woods. Orders to this effect were given to an aid, who was shot down before he could deliver them. Regiments which fought on in the clearing were surrounded by the enemy and captured. Ransom was wounded while trying to rally those who fell back, and two of his brigade commanders were wounded and captured.

Meanwhile General W. B. Franklin, commander of the advance Federal corps, who had ridden at the head of the Second division, reached the field. As he galloped up the hill, where the gunners were bravely holding on in aid of Ransom's men, his horse was shot under him, and he, with two of his staff officers, fell wounded. The Second division, under General Cameron, came upon the field before the enemy had swept the clearing of Ransom's valiant soldiers, but it was too late to save the day. The retreat had begun, and there was no stemming the tide of Mouton's men and the Confederate cavalry which swarmed on the flanks of the retreating troops.

A break in the line of battle like that at Sabine Crossroads, involving practically the whole fighting front, with officers and aids cut down, is inevitably followed by a panic. Unfortunately the road of retreat was narrow, and about a mile back from the battlefield it became blocked by a train of baggage wagons, which had become tangled up and stuck in a swamp. The advance Federal battery under Nims had lost half its horses in battle and could only haul three of the six guns from the ridge it had so gallantly defended. The three remaining guns were lost at the wagon wreck, and in the same tangle the Chicago Mercantile, Klauss' Indiana and four other guns were abandoned, making a loss of twenty Federal guns in all. In the same hopeless jam 175 Federal wagons and 1,000 draft animals were caught by the enemy.

The fatal obstruction at the crossing of the swamp turned the retreating army of Ransom's and Cameron's divisions into a formless mass of men, wagons and horses, crowding to the rear. Three miles from the battlefield these battered remnants were met by Franklin's Third division, under General Emory. Already the pursuing Confederates were peppering the fleeing mass with bullets, but Emory threw his line of battle across the road into a clearing upon which the enemy was advancing. Luckily for Emory, the Confederates stopped to loot the wagons at the jam and this gave him time to deploy the One Hundred and Sixty-first New York regiment as skirmishers. This was accomplished in the very teeth of the Confederate line, yelling and firing as it came on. Behind the gallant skirmishers a heavier line of battle was formed, and, although the Confederates overlapped the flanks, they were effectually checked in a sharp struggle of about twenty minutes. Emory had no cannon, and the Confederate batteries had not reached the front, so this last phase of the fight at Sabine Crossroads was a short range musketry duel in swamp, forest and field. Emory was too late to save the day for Banks, but he did save Banks' advance corps from annihilation.

Banks lost 2,000 men at Sabine Crossroads, and his enemy got off with a loss of half that number. Rallying his army at Pleasant Hill, about twelve miles back from the battlefield, the Federal leader withstood a second assault by the victors at Sabine Crossroads on April 9 and continued his retreat twenty miles to Grand Ecore. A fresh column of Federals under General A. J. Smith reached Pleasant Hill in time to take part, but the brunt of the fighting and the casualties fell upon Emory's division. Two of the Federal guns captured at Sabine Crossroads were retaken at Pleasant Hill, and two Confederate cannon were among Emory's trophies of battle.

After pulling his army together a Grand Ecore Banks proposed to take up the advance on Shreveport again, but finally retreated to Alexandria. There he was met by imperative orders from General Grant to end the expedition and return to New Orleans. About this time the fall of the waters in Red river left the naval fleet stranded above the rapids at Alexandria. The ships were finally released by a skillful bit of engineering on the part of Colonel Joseph Bailey, who constructed a dam of trees, stone and brick where the river was over 700 feet wide. This obstruction drove the current through a narrow chute wide enough to pass the ships.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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THE LAND OF CANAAN

MECCA OF THE WORLD'S FOURTH SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Delegates From All Countries to Gather at Jerusalem—How the Journey Will Be Made From American—Itinerary of the Trip.

What promises to be one of the most notable religious events of recent years is the meeting of the world's fourth Sunday school convention, which is to be held at Jerusalem April 18, 19 and 20, where delegates from all Christian lands will foregather.

From time immemorial Jerusalem has been the Mecca of religious pilgrims, and rightly so, since it has been the seat of religious life and history. To many nations and races has it given the basis of their national faith. It is not to be marveled at, then, that the Sunday school forces of the world turned toward Jerusalem as the place for their next convention. The conception seems large, and the project is indeed one of magnitude, but, rightly considered, it appears to be wholly practicable, and the interest which attaches to the subject is a most natural one.

The Sunday school organizations, of which the world's convention is the highest expression, number over 25,000,000 members. Representatives from these bodies have gathered but three times in the history of the organized Sunday school work—the first time in London in 1889, the second time in St. Louis in 1893 and the third time in London again, in 1898.

It was found that the only practicable way of transporting the delegates to the coming world's convention was through a chartered steamer. Accordingly the Grosser Kurfurst of the North German Lloyd was engaged by the central executive committee of the world's fourth Sunday school convention, of which Mr. E. K. Warren of Three Oaks, Mich., is chairman, to leave New York March 8, 1904, with a delegation of about 900 members. The steamer makes a cruise of the Mediterranean, returning to America May 18, after having given the delegates a choice of seventeen days in Palestine and five days in Egypt or the reverse.

The foreign delegates, particularly those from Great Britain, are to make their pilgrimage on the Fuerst Bismarck, sailing from Marseilles April 1 and returning April 20, the passengers uniting in the convention in Jerusalem.

In the itinerary of the steamer only three of the seventy-one days allotted



E. K. WARREN.

to the journey are to be spent in the Jerusalem convention proper, though much preliminary work in the line of conferences, organization, etc., will be done on shipboard en route. After leaving New York the first stop will be at Funchal, Madeira, where a little more than a day will be spent. Gibraltar will be next visited and the sightseeing devoted to the inspection of the British fortress and that part of Spain which can be seen there.

Proceeding then across the end of the Mediterranean, the steamer touches at Algiers, going thence to Malta. Then comes Piræus, with an excursion to Athens, to which three days are allotted. At Athens a Sabbath service will be held on Mars hill. Then comes Constantinople, where likewise three days will be spent, from which point the steamer goes on to Smyrna, where excursions will be run to Ephesus, and thence on to the first Syrian port touched, Beirut. From Beirut those who go overland to Damascus leave the party.

The others, after making a short stop, continue down to Caifa for a second overland excursion or may go direct to Yafa, where they will be conveyed by small boats to land and take rail for Jerusalem. Here two weeks may be spent by those who desire that length of time, during which period the river Jordan, the Dead sea, Hebron and many other historic Biblical points in which the country round about Jerusalem abounds will be visited.

Although by that time the object of the trip will have been fulfilled, the journey will be by no means ended, for before returning the steamer will go to Alexandria, where its passengers will take rail for Cairo, and those who desire may go down the Nile as far as Luxor, Karnak and Thebes. The return voyage is to be made by the way of Naples, from which point Rome and Pompeii are easily reached; thence to Villefranche and back to New York.

The project has aroused the greatest enthusiasm in the Sunday school world, and its fulfillment will mark an epoch in the history of the international convention.

Rural Housekeeper—You are late this season.

Familiar Tramp—Yes, mum; I had ter come by a roundabout way, to avoid the folks wot offered me work last year.

"This is certainly having words over nothing," mused the wireless telegraph operator as he sent a message.—Columbia Jester.

HEADS LADY MANAGERS.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, President of St. Louis World's Fair Board.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, who has just been chosen president of the board of lady managers of the St. Louis world's fair, is a woman of international reputation, with a wide experience in the handling of great undertakings.

Mrs. Manning is the widow of Daniel Manning of Albany, N. Y., who was secretary of the treasury in President Cleveland's first administration. She has been president of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is a prominent member of the National Society of Colonial Dames. Mrs. Manning was the only woman member of the commission of the United States to the Paris exposition and also had



MRS. DANIEL MANNING.

the decoration of the Legion of Honor conferred upon her, an unusual distinction for a woman.

The new president is a woman of distinguished ancestry, being a descendant of old pioneer families of New York whose history is that of the state. As the wife of a cabinet officer she had a large social experience in Washington, where she still spends most of her winters, and has besides a notable circle of friends throughout the country. She is a woman of rare personal charm, with all the graciousness, tact, kindliness and wit which go to make the successful leader. She has blue eyes, chestnut hair and is handsome and stately.

Before her marriage Mrs. Manning was Miss Margaretta Fryer, her father's family being of old Dutch stock. On her mother's side she is descended from Robert Livingston, the first lord of the manor of Livingston, and among her ancestry are Philip, the second lord, and Robert, the third lord, of the manor; Colonel Peter R. Livingston, Governor Rip Van Dam, Abraham De Peyster, Olaff Stevenson Van Courtland and Colonel Peter Schuyler.

NEW PANAMA ENVOY.

W. I. Buchanan, Uncle Sam's Representative on the Isthmus.

William Insco Buchanan, whose recent nomination as United States minister to the new republic of Panama was confirmed and then reconsidered by the senate, is a diplomat of wide experience in South American affairs, having served six years as minister to the Argentine Republic.

The first envoy to Panama has long been known as an expert in the organization and management of expositions. Mr. Buchanan's genius for successfully directing such enterprises was brought out at his home, Sioux City, where he organized and managed for several years the well known Corn Palace expositions. Later he made an excellent record as chief of the departments of agriculture, forestry and live stock at the Chicago World's fair. It was while with the Columbian exposition that he



WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

became intimately acquainted with the Latin-American people. For several years he negotiated with the South American countries with a view of learning their resources and getting the best possible exhibitions at the fair.

President Cleveland appointed him minister at Buenos Ayres in 1894, and his excellent record caused President McKinley to reappoint him to the post. He was selected by the Argentine and Chilean governments as arbitrator in the settlement of a long standing boundary dispute between those countries, for which he was rewarded by a gift of $100,000. He resigned his post in 1900 to become director general of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. Since the close of that enterprise he has been engaged in private business and in a semiofficial way has been looking after certain interests of the approaching St. Louis exposition. Mr. Buchanan is a native of Ohio and is fifty years old.

"Was your last mistress satisfied with you?"

Servant—Well, mum, she said she was very well pleased when I left.—Stray Stories.

Visitor—My! how your little boy grows.

Mrs. Commonwealth—Yes; we intend to put him in spectacles next week.—N. Y. Journal.

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Mr. Schultze said to me one day at lunch: "What do you think of a series of comic drawings dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"Let the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head.

The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny"?

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

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To Those Who Are To Be,
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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, March 19, 1904.

To-morrow will be the first day of spring.

The nomination of General Leonard Wood to be major general in the army was confirmed by the United States Senate yesterday by a vote of 45 to 16.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle is travelling through the West looking into the condition of Democratic politics. He is now in Illinois and he reports that the Democratic party of that state is to-day a Hearst party.

A year ago now the farmers were doing their plowing and some were planting potatoes. Today there are in many places three feet of frost in the ground.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the State Senate was still discussing the Tunnel bill that had been reported favorably by the committee on Thursday.

Daniel J. Sully, the meteoric cotton broker, who was reported to have made millions in the cotton market, failed yesterday, with liabilities in the millions.

The State law makers have been putting in their best work this week and much has been accomplished. Next week will finish the business till November 15th.

The Japanese-Russian War is drawing its slow length along. Not much has been done this week but the little that has been accomplished is on the side of the Japs.

The Newport and Providence Steamboat line has done good business this winter notwithstanding the bad weather. Travel between here and Providence is constantly on the increase.

One weather crank reported that yesterday saw the four hundred and forty-fifth snow storm of the winter. Perhaps he is correct. We know of no one who will dispute the statement.

The General Assembly are going to struggle with the question of woman suffrage, and the Providence Journal says the "Republicans, Democrats and Tal Dodge will be compelled to take sides." Perhaps not. The two former may take to the woods, and Tal to the water.

There is no truth in the statement that the U. S. Government is intending to buy more property on Thames street adjoining the Swinburne & Peckham property lately purchased. The Government has all the room it wants on which to carry out the contemplated improvements.

The prospects are believed to be good for the passage of the Stone Bridge bill introduced by Representative Frost, of Tiverton. It will be a great thing for the whole State to have a new bridge there with a draw sufficiently wide to admit vessels at all stages of the tide without danger or delay.

It is said that it costs Japan seventy-five millions of dollars a month to fight Russia. It probably costs Russia double that sum to fight Japan. Both nations will have a debt of gigantic size when they get through, and the whole business might have been settled by arbitration to the mutual advantage of both nations.

Mr. Holden of Woonsocket has introduced in the House of Representatives an amendment to the State Constitution providing that the House shall consist of 100 members apportioned according to population, with the further provision that no town shall have less than one representative and no town or city shall have more than one-fourth of the entire number. They are to be elected according to districts, each town or city to be divided into as many districts as there are to be representatives from the municipality. This amendment if it should become a law will give the city of Providence 25 representatives instead of 12 as now. Newport would have 6, Pawtucket 10, Woonsocket 8, Warwick 6, Central Falls 5, Cranston 4, East Providence 4, Burrillville 2, Lincoln 2, Cumberland 2, and the remaining towns of the state, one each. This is a just and equitable amendment, and should be accepted by good citizens of both parties.

The Boston Herald, with the supreme assumption of superior goodness that characterizes every Massachusetts newspaper, says: "The only man that can defeat Theodore Roosevelt is a great citizen, with a great past, with a clear record, with nobleness of purpose and of lofty character." All of which is very true. But here comes the gist of the assertion, when the Herald goes on to say that the only man that can fill the bill is a Massachusetts man. It adds:

"The man who would be voted for by the American people who dread a continuance of the present administration is a citizen of Massachusetts * * * He is the man who is, worthiest of the office, worthiest by his ability and by his character, and known to be worthiest by his services. * * * Massachusetts presents the man who will best satisfy the longings of the American people who desire a chance to try existing strange and forbidding conditions, and if the Democratic party is great enough for its splendid opportunity it will voice these longings and will accept the standard which is offered to it. In no other path than that pointed out by the free and independent and sober-minded people can the Democratic party wait to victory."

I find isn't monumental check what is it?

The Republican Party.

One reason why the Republican party should be continued in power is that it has never yet missed the true road in carrying forward national development, no matter how complicated a question may be when it first presents itself. As a rule, the London Spectator is not disposed to praise the people of this country, but it recently remarked: "An American may misjudge a situation gravely while his interest in it remains academic, but once let him be trusted with the solution and the odds are he will go unerringly to the heart of it." It is a high compliment, for it touches practical achievement. Americans are successful men of action, according to the London observer. As long as they hold that place they can rest easy on the score of theorizing. Americans must think more deeply than appears on the surface, if they choose the right course to pursue. No race is infallible, but it is much to be conceded a place second to none in dealing with important affairs.

For all but eight years since 1860 the judgment of the American people has been to keep the Republican party in control of the government. They regretted, and had great occasion to regret, the exceptional eight years. That was a reactionary period, a time for ripping up a protective tariff by a mongrel of free trade and special favoritism, for pulling down the flag in Hawaii, and for devising means to relieve a countless army of men out of work. While there is but a small chance that Democratic folly and incompetence will be forgotten, it is well to glance back over the record of that party from time to time, in order that its real character, tendencies and influences may be kept in mind. The fact that it is without issues or leaders makes it all the more easily the prey of some madness of the moment, of some fresh form of demagogy to run a brief, but feverish, sensational race. Though some such surprise may be sprung, it will not travel far.

A Heathen Nation.

The contention of Russia that she is fighting a heathen nation may be true, but the days of the crusades are over. In that contention Russia appears to be of the opinion that the heathen has no rights which a Christian is bound to respect; therefore, in fighting Japan she is merely "despoiling the Egyptian" and is entitled to a credit mark and to the sympathy of the world. She is mistaken in her conclusions, notwithstanding she may be right as to the heathendom of Japan; if numbers are to be taken into account. According to the statistics of the German Missionary Von Schiller, there are not to exceed five Christians in each group of 1,000 Japanese, his figures being as follows: Protestants, 46,634; Greek Catholics, 26,800; Roman Catholics, 55, 284, a total Christian population of 128, 518.

With children added, Prof. Von Schiller inclines to the belief that the Christian population of Japan's total population of 45,000,000 would be up to the 200,000 mark. As to the rate of increase of Christianity he fixes it as 4.6 annually, while the increase in population is but 1.6. In time, therefore, Japan would become a Christian nation, but the time is too far ahead for any advantage in the present question of the right of Russia to go to war with Japan because Japan is a heathen nation. Following out the line of Russian processes of reasoning, why does Russia make treaties with China—certainly a heathen nation—instead of going directly to war with her and taking by the strong hand that which she is seeking to extort by misconstructions of treaties and by treacheries? If the heathen has no rights the Christian is bound to respect, why have any peaceful dealings with him?

Russia is finding out her serious mistake with the passing of each day, and an appeal for the sympathy of the Christian world because of the heathendom of Japan is as babyish as was her first contention that Japan hit her before she was ready to be hit. So far as Russia is concerned, it is evident that she is of the opinion that others than heathens have no rights which she is bound to respect—as Kischineff and the surviving members of the families of the slaughtered Jews can testify. In fact, on that point all the world can testify—Christian, Jew, heathen, Mohammedan, Confucian and Buddhist. If Russia would quit whining and take to fighting her case would be better.—Commercial Tribune.

His Purpose Accomplished.

Says the Chattanooga, Tenn., News, a leading Bryan Democratic paper of the South: The chances are that Mr. William R. Hearst has already accomplished his purpose in National politics. He started out a few months ago to capture a sufficient number of votes to control the National convention as a minority force. Under Democratic usage, which, by the way, ought to have been changed years ago, it requires a two-thirds majority in a convention to nominate a candidate. Mr. Hearst will control one-third of the delegates in the St. Louis convention, and no man can be nominated for President without his consent, or without the breaking of instructions among the Hearst delegates. This calculation, of course, assumes that Hearst will carry such States as California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Nevada and Missouri. If he does that he will have about 250 votes, including the Rhode Island delegation, and will need but a few more to put him firmly in the saddle as a dictator of a minority faction. There he will undoubtedly sit.

The funeral of Mrs. Mabel Callahan, wife of Mr. George W. Callahan, took place on Sunday afternoon last from her late residence on Main avenue and from there to St. Joseph's Church, Rev. Dr. Doran officiating. The church was filled with relatives and friends of the deceased. Miss Driscoll sang "Calvary" and the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light." There were many beautiful floral offerings.

General Assembly.

Next week will be a busy time in the Legislature as an adjournment will be taken on Friday until after election in November. There will be a number of bills rushed through before the recess. This week has seen considerable business transacted. One of the most important matters introduced is the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for a membership in the House of 100, which is now in the hands of the House committee on special legislation. Two other measures of importance now before the House are, the bill providing for a geological survey of the state, and the bill providing that in all civil or criminal proceedings either party to the case may have a right to challenge not exceeding six jurors.

The bill allowing the Consolidated road to construct a tunnel on the east side of Providence was made a special order for Friday.

Praise of Roosevelt.

The New York World, one of the leading Democratic papers of the country, gives President Roosevelt unlimited praise for his action in the Northern Merger Case. It says:

"Politically, the effect of the decision can hardly be exaggerated. It will greatly strengthen President Roosevelt as a candidate. People will love him for the enemies he has made. Mr. Cleveland lost popularity among the Democratic masses by not enforcing the law. Mr. Roosevelt will gain by enforcing it. It cannot now be said that the Republican party is owned by the trusts. It cannot now be said that Mr. Roosevelt is controlled by them. His prospects of re-election were not small before; they are brighter today, and, barring some act of impetuous unwisdom on his own part before November, brighter they will remain. But in the last analysis it is not the President who has triumphed. It is not the court. It is not the law. It is the people—the plain people who elect Presidents and set up courts, and through their representatives do ordain the laws. The President did what public opinion called for. The law itself was framed because public opinion demanded it. It is Public Opinion and the People's Will that has triumphed, and in the end it must always triumph, in the court of last resort."

Middletown.

Three communications were received last week by the secretary of Aquidneck Grange. Louis R. Manchester invited Grangers to be present March 16, at the meeting of the Newport Horticultural Society, Mercury Hall. There was an invitation to a meeting at Kingston, March 19, which will represent the different granges of the state. Mr. Charles Ward was appointed as a delegate to represent Aquidneck Grange. The third was a notice of a Farmer's Institute Rally in Providence on March 23-24, Mr. Charles H. Ward and Mr. J. R. Chase being appointed delegates.

In connection with the usual Good Friday evening service at the Berkeley Memorial, there will be a series of stereopticon pictures shown, illustrative of the Passion of Christ.

Under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Susan L. Fessenden, National lecturer of Boston, gave a very interesting lecture upon the "Spirit of the Age" Wednesday evening, at the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A large and appreciative audience was present, the lecture being held in connection with the social of the Ladies Aid Society.

Mr. James Taber is about to erect a shop 20 by 30 feet which will adjoin his present building, on the corner of 3rd Beach Road and Green End avenue. It is to be used as a repairing and paint shop and will be composed of the old framing formerly used by Mr. John Caswell as a blacksmith shop which stood on 3rd Beach Road near Wapping Road.

Portsmouth.

Mrs. John F. Chase is quite ill at her residence.

Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Conway are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son and a daughter.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. March 19:—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 27 to 31, warm wave 26 to 30, cool wave 28 to April 2. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 1, cross west of Rockies by close of 2, great central valleys 3 to 5, eastern states 6. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 1, great central valleys 3, eastern states 5. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about April 4, great central valleys 6, eastern states 8.

This disturbance will have many features of interest. It comes during a hot weather period, will end with very low temperatures. Warm weather about and before this shake-up in the elements will have pushed crop-weather rapidly forward in the northern states and the wind-up of this storm will bring a chill, northern frosts, almost a cold wave in the northern United States, quite a cold wave in western Canada. But some good will come with the bad. Extensive rains from 1 to 10 will put an abundance of moisture in the soil and fit it for the good crop weather that will follow to near the close of April.

Dangerous storms may be expected 12 to 15 of April. These will be described in next bulletin in which I will also give a general forecast of April weather. The month of April will go to greater weather extremes than usual.

A social was held in the armory on Clarke street by the Newport Artillery Wednesday evening. The Harry K. Howard orchestra furnished music for the dancing. The committee in charge were Lieutenant G. W. Tilley, Sergeant Milton Dennis, Sergeant R. C. Ebbs, Corporal A. A. Sherman, Corporal G. H. Blom, Private G. H. Hammett and Private G. M. Foote.

Assistant Surgeon Warren E. G. High has been reduced ten numbers in rank on account of conduct unbecoming an officer. His case was recently tried by court martial at the Training Station here.

Washington Matters.

Members of Congress Grow Very Indignant over the Accusations Contained in the Bristow Report—Little Legislative Business—The Revelations of Mormonism—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1904.

Not within this generation has there been witnessed such a scene of excitement and confusion in the House of Representatives as that which transpired on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. As with a whirlwind party lines went down before the withering blast of the Bristow report upon the alleged connection of Congressmen with the postoffice fraude. Not an hour's delay was tolerated to enable the committee on postoffices, which gave the report to the public, to lay it upon the table. Mr. Overstreet, chairman of the committee, tried to extract the sting from the document, but failed, and the whole question was thrown open for discussion. Members proceeded with alacrity to take the bull by the horns. He had got into a political china shop and must be hustled out. The public pressed into the galleries until they were overflowing, and great crowds waited at the doors.

During the debate it was with difficulty, and much pounding of the desk, that Speaker Cannon could maintain sufficient order for the transaction of business. Congressmen who have been in the House ten and twenty years, while with anger, denounced the charges and insinuations as exaggerated, uncalled for, garbled, and improperly included as a part of the document. It suppressed the truth and suggested that which was false. The best that can be said is that many Congressmen on both sides of the House, since the government was organized, have been in the habit of making recommendations and suggestions to the postoffice department, regarding the identical matters charged up against them in the report. This is not what they were elected for and the practice should be reformed altogether.

All departments of the government shared in the excitement, and nothing else was talked of among politicians. In brief the Bristow report contained the names of about one hundred and fifty members of Congress out of a total membership of four hundred and eighty. These have been held up to public scorn and their integrity impeached. The discussion would have been continued on the 10th inst, but for an adjournment of the House for the day occasioned by the death of a member, Hon. Geo. W. Croft, of South Carolina. The specific charges were that the members named had gone to the department asking for an increase in the salaries of certain postmasters, requesting more clerks for certain postoffices, and desiring an increased allowance for the rent of buildings. It was charged that a few were owners of the buildings which were to be leased by the government. While there was not a technical violation of law, it appears that certain regulations of the department were violated by Beavers, who had these matters in charge and who is under indictment. During the two days' discussion Congressmen tried to purge themselves of all wrong doing, but the report has gone broadcast and many a political career is nipped. At the conclusion of the debate, the House voted to appoint a select committee to investigate the charges made against members of Congress. There will be no further general investigation of the postoffice department.

The indignation of Congress caused some anxiety at the White House, and the President on the 10th inst., summoned Speaker Cannon, Mr. Overstreet and Mr. Bristow for consultation. The postmaster general is suffering from an attack of gout. The President has called to see him. On the 10th inst. the President issued an executive order to all the employes of the government, enjoining them to refrain from expressing opinions about the war which might irritate the nations of Europe. Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, assures the President that his state will give him 100,000 majority at the coming election. The Republicans of Kansas head the list for President Roosevelt. The President has been entertaining ex-Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, and it is understood he can have the naval portfolio when Secretary Moody resigns.

There has been little legislation in Congress the past week, owing to the excitement caused by the Bristow report. The army bill has passed the Senate. What is known as the Alaska bill has also passed. It provides for good roads, schools, etc. The Senate has prohibited cattle grazing on the Bull Run forest preserve in Oregon. Considerable opposition is manifested in Congress to the erection of a statue of Frederick the Great in Washington. The House committee on ways and means has agreed to the proposition to prohibit absolutely the killing of seals on the Pribilof island. The herd has diminished from four and a half millions to one hundred and twenty thousand head.

The matter of the confirmation of General Wood was before the Senate committee on military affairs a few days ago, when a brief prepared by the late Senator Hanna was read. It went over the whole ground of charges against General Wood and declared that it was impossible to accept the mere statements of General Wood, as against the sworn testimony of men in the naval and military service. The brief wishes General Wood to prove his statements under oath. Senator Foraker will take up the case at the earliest opportunity. It is conceded that General Wood will be confirmed.

The secrets of Mormonism and the organization of that peculiar church, continue to be dragged into the light. There is much curiosity to know all about plural marriages, revelations, the legal status of children, and why the law is set at defiance. The investigation may drag on for a long time. Apostle Smith admits that he keeps up five different domestic establishments, and that he and the officers of the church are very sensitive on the subject of plural marriages.

Secretary Cortelyou is developing as a great speech maker. From Providence, R. I., he has skipped to Chicago to tell the public what his department intends to do. Secretary Taft thinks both the Filipinos and the Americans in our insular possessions need rational amusements. The climate is too hot and wet for base ball, and the canteen is positively dangerous. Admiral Walker thinks it will be necessary to import 30,000 c ssies to dig the Panama canal.

MANAGER WANTED.

Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well and favorably known house of solid financial standing. $21.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced. Position permanent. Address Manager, 310 Cuneo Block, Chicago, Illinois. 3-19-13t

Just the Time for Washington.

It is at this season of the year that the National Capital presents unusual opportunities for the tourist to see that city under the most possible conditions. Many persons who have a limited amount of time at their disposal, are obliged to enjoy their seasons of travel within the space of a few days, and to such the Personally Conducted Tours of the Royal Blue Line instantly appeal. The sum of $25.00 covers all expenses for a week of luxury not possible by any other means; these tours are just such as would benefit the tired worker who needs a brief respite from business cares at this time.

The dates of these Washington tours are March 11th and 25th, April 8th and 22nd, and May 6th. Drop a postal for illustrated booklet and Guide to

JOS. P. TAGGART, N. E. P. A.,
360 Washington St.,
Boston, Mass.
8-12-2w

Mr. John A. Pinard arrived from New York Monday evening. Mr. Pinard is having his cottages put in order for the coming season.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH 1904. STANDARD TIME.

		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High Morn	High Eve	Water
19	Sat	6	6 11	8 44	8 02	9 05	
20	Sun	6	6 12	9 00	8 36	9 40	
21	Mon	6	6 13	10 42	10 10	10 35	
22	Tues	6	1 6 14	11 00	11 00	11 27	
23	Wed	6	0 6 15	mo'n	11 54		
24	Thurs	5	58 6 16	0 26	12 27	12 00	
25	Fri	5	56 6 17	1 36	1 35	2 08	

Full Moon 1st day, 9h. 48m., evening.
Last Quarter 8th day, 5h. 0m., evening.
New Moon, 17th day, 6h. 39m., morning.
First Quarter, 24th day, 4h. 23m., evening.
Full Moon, 31st day, 7h. 44m., morning.

Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

For Rent.

Small farms all over the Island from 3 to 100 acres, and prices from $3,800 to $25,000.

For Rent.

A few cottages in Newport.
I have received my Easter goods consisting of Easter gifts and Easter cards.

SIMEON HAZARD,
40 BROADWAY.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Telephone No. 320. Office hours 9 till 6.

Farms For Sale in Middletown.

(Call or write for further particulars.)
A. West Main Road, 30 acres, house and barns, $12,000
B. Wapping Road, 26 acres, house and barn, 6,000
C. Off Honeyman Hill, 3½ acres, cottage and barn, 4,500
D. Greene Lane, 5 acres, superior house and barn, suitable for summer occupancy. 4,500

Deaths.

In this city, 17th inst., Perry G. Case, in his 85th year.

In this city, 16th inst., John Leary, aged 86 years.

In this city, 15th inst., at her residence, 8 Lee avenue, Margaret, wife of James Campbell.

In this city, Jan. 15, at the residence of her parents, 16 Charles street, Mary, infant daughter of Benjamin and Angel Gerbeville.

In this city, 11th inst., Lilian, daughter of Samuel and Clara A. Smyth, aged 24 days.

In this city, 11th inst., at her residence 1 Merton road, Catherine, wife of John Leahy, aged 60 years.

In this city, 12th inst., George W. Taylor, aged 80 years.

In this city, 11th inst., Frederick Albert Pickett, son of Rev. David Wetmore Pickett, of Oak Point, New Brunswick, in the 26th year of his age.

In Taunton, 13th inst., Mary Leyden, wife of Dennis J. Cronin, formerly of this city, in her 41st year.

In Little Compton, 15th inst., William Taylor Simmons, in his 70th year.

In Tiverton, 14th inst., Abner Lake, in his 90th year.

In North Tiverton, 13th inst., John Horrocks, in his 81st year.

In Providence, 16th inst., William H. Macklin, aged 83; 14th inst., Sophia, widow of William Harris, aged 78; 12th inst., Mary A., widow of Albert Taylor, aged 78; 10th inst., Eliza M., widow of William Ferguson, aged 81.

WANTED.

FARM PROPERTY

in Middletown and Portsmouth.

HAVE SEVERAL APPLICATIONS.

Send full particulars, price, etc., to

C. H. Wrightington,

91 BROADWAY. Newport, R. I.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

William R. Brightman has rented to James O. Banks for Mr. Henry H. Barker his lower tenement on Gould street.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Mrs. Stephen McCarthy the upper half of the house, No. 39 Elm street, to Daniel Dwyer.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for William L. Hole his furnished cottage, at No. 21 Narragansett avenue, to E. Rollins Morse, for occupation by D. J. Coughlin, for the summer season.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Mr. Thos. F. Peckham the upper part of the house, 27 Division street, to Mrs. Minna M. Greer.

William E. Brightman has rented for Daniel B. Braman his lower tenement on Thames street to James M. Drew.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the store, No. 109 Bellevue avenue, opposite Mr. Taylor's office, to W. J. Shannen of the "Old Windmill" store, New York, for the summer season, rental being for the owner, Henry D. DeBlois.

William E. Brightman has rented the flat at 19 Mary street, belonging to P. H. Horgan, to J. A. Jacobs of New York.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for the estate of the late John West the lower part of the house, 11 Beach street corner of State street, to Charles Wrdet

The Senate confirmed the following nominations on Saturday: Captain George A. Converse to be chief of the bureau of ordnance in the Navy Department, with the rank of rear admiral, and of Captain Henry N. Manney to be chief of the bureau of equipment, with the rank of rear admiral. Rear Admiral O'Neill, chief of ordnance, will retire from active service.

A social was held in Odd Fellows Hall Wednesday evening by Rhode Island Lodge, I. O. O. F., the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Odd Fellows' home in Providence.

NEW SPRING HATS.

B. H. Gladding & Co. Show Handsome Models for Easter.

With the near approach of nature's awakening after the long winter's sleep the thoughts of a large proportion of the feminine creation turn, naturally to such practical things of every day life as the laying aside of the habiliments of winter for those of the spring time. Realizing this the wise shop keeper displays on every side the suggestions of spring and thus it happens that—though Easter Sunday is still a fortnight hence—the Easter openings are here and the Easter bid holds undisputed away in the shop windows.

Nowhere, perhaps, in the display of spring millinery more artistic or more complete than at the well known B. H. Gladding Co., store at the corner of Westminster and Mathewson streets.

Here a magnificent collection of imported and domestic hats is shown together with trimmings and millinery accessories in such bewildering variety as to inspire admiration and enthusiasm from not only the feminine, but the masculine element of society as well.

The shapes include both the large and the extremely small hats and the tricorine shapes so much in vogue this season. Then, there are the beautiful lace hats and those in the beautiful champagne braids.

The trimmings are, as usual, flowers, feathers and ribbons but the flowers are invariably fine and small in direct contrast to the style of last season.

The model hats are especially lovely, one a large hat being of champagne yedda braid with a band of straw draped around the crown, tied in a knot in the back and crowned with two big white feathers. Another hat is of black horsehair braid with lace edge and a large white rose crown.

The display of tailored hats is complete and all that the most exacting tastes would require.

Election of Officers.

St. Joseph's Holy Name Society.

President—Cornelius Callahan.
Vice President—C. C. Moore.
Recording Secretary—E. F. Murphy.
Financial Secretary—E. Stewart D. Haynes.
Treasurer—Rev. Dr. Doran.
Marshal—Edward Hughes.
Janitor—Peter Melville.
Spiritual Director—Rev. Dr. Doran.

Republican State Convention.

AT A MEETING of the Republican State central committee, held in Providence, on Tuesday, March 8, 1904, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the call of the National Republican committee, a State Convention of Republican delegates be held in Infantry Hall, in the city of Providence, on TUESDAY, April 26, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the choice of four delegates at large and four alternates at large, to the Republican National Convention to be holden in Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1904, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

Resolved, That the several town and city committees are hereby requested to call primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to said Convention, the number of said delegates to be three times the representation of said towns and cities in the General Assembly, and that said meetings be held not later than Saturday, April 16, 1904, and that the secretaries of said primary meetings be requested to forward a copy of the credentials of delegates immediately after their election to the Secretary of the State central committee, Nathan M. Wright, P. O. Box 816, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the member of the town or city committee calling the meeting to order under the above call, together with the Chairman and Secretary of said meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials that said delegates were elected in pursuance to a regular call of said town or city committee.

Resolved, That the electors of the State, who believe in the principals of the Republican party and indorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite in the choice of delegates to said convention.

FRANK E. HOLDEN, Chairman.
NATHAN M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,

First Congressional District.

At a meeting of the Republican committee of the First Congressional District of Rhode Island, held March 8, 1904, it was voted to issue the following call:

The Republican electors of the First Congressional District in Rhode Island are cordially invited to take part in the choice of delegates to a Congressional District Convention to be held in Infantry Hall, in the city of Providence, R. I., on TUESDAY, April 26, 1904, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of choosing two delegates and two alternates to attend the National Republican Convention to be holden at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on June 21, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

The several town and city committees are hereby requested to call primary meetings not later than Saturday, April 16, 1904, for the purpose of electing delegates to said Congressional District Convention, three times the number to the representation of the said cities and towns in the General Assembly, and the Secretaries of said primary meetings are requested to forward a copy of the credentials of delegates so elected, immediately to the Secretary of the State central committee, Nathan M. Wright, P. O. Box 816, Providence, R. I.

CHARLES C. GRAY, Chairman,
SAMUEL L. PECK, Secretary.

FOR

New Books,

FANCY Note Paper

—AND—

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GO TO

G. H. CARR'S,

Daily News Building.

YALU FIGURES AS A BUFFER

Likely to Be a Test of Strength Along Its Lower Part

LAND MOVEMENT RUMORS

Russians on the Retreat, According to One Report—Another Has Them Advancing on Korean Territory—Impartial Observation Would Indicate That Japanese Have Much the Better of the Situation

London, March 18.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Che Foo, who has just visited Chinampo, Korea, says: "On the way to Chemulpo we passed a constant succession of Japanese transports. Three thousand Japanese landed at Chemulpo at the end of last week." The correspondent adds that the Russians are retreating across the Yalu river before the advance of the Japanese outposts, and that their forces in this district number 20,000.

Another report has it that the Russians have thrown a large force, 20,000 is the figure stated, over the Yalu, which is moving south, presumably on Ping Yang, while another army corps has crossed the Tumen and is advancing down the northeast coast of Korea. If there were really any truth in the story that Russia had a sufficient number of troops available properly to execute this movement, hard fighting would be the immediate result.

As, however, there is some doubt as to the condition of Russia's ships, and much more doubt as to Russia's ability to provide at this time an army large enough to meet the Japanese on their own grounds, the reported operations should be viewed with suspicion. Japan has a large army in Korea and if the necessities of the case demand it could withdraw enough of her ships from the blockade of Port Arthur to convoy transports from which to land troops on the right flank and rear of this alleged Russian advance. The ice goes out of the Yalu at about this time so that it would be possible, if the river were free, to land troops astride of the Russian line of communication, virtually under the guns of the Japanese fleet.

It is more than probable that at the present stage of the war Russia considers the Yalu merely as a sort of buffer, to be used to delay the Japanese advance as long as possible, so as to permit of the completion of the concentration of troops at Harbin and their dispositions along the defensive line adopted.

If the Japanese determine on an advance across the Yalu the retiring Russian forces will have to display considerable skill and mobility to escape the embrace of their alert foe. A Russian retreat to Liao Yang would entail a withdrawal from New Chwang and the lower Liao Tung peninsula. The Port Arthur garrison would be driven in upon its works.

It seems likely that within the month there will be a test of strength along the lower Yalu, and that the general bearings of the strategy of the campaign will be developed.

The Daily Mail's Wei Hai Wei correspondent learns that Viscount Aoke, formerly Japanese minister to Germany, is going to Seoul to establish practically a Japanese administration for Korea.

The Che Foo correspondent of The Standard reports that provision trains are arriving hourly at Port Arthur, the railway being intact.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent asserts that the Russian fleet has returned to Port Arthur. If this is correct, the correspondent adds, it is evident from Rear Admiral Baron Von Stackelberg's report that the Russian cruisers which left Vladivostok returned to that port without an attempt having been made to unite the fleets, or, if any attempt was made, it was unsuccessful.

The Che Foo correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald asserts that a portion of the Russian fleet made several cruises within a radius of 50 miles of Port Arthur without finding any trace of the enemy.

Japs Held as Suspects

Moscow, March 18.—Twelve Japanese, including five women, arrived here yesterday and were detained by the police as suspects. They claim they had been working in China, but fearing persecution by their co-laborers, they determined to come to Moscow. At Omsk one of their number was arrested and held.

Russian Fleet at Port Arthur

Washington, March 18.—A cablegram received at the Japanese legation from the Japanese consul at Shanghai says that the captain of a Norwegian vessel which has arrived there from Port Arthur reports that the Russian fleet left Port Arthur on the morning of March 12, but returned the same evening.

Could Not Deliver Supplies

Odessa, March 18.—Steamer Kitai, which left for the far east with supplies, has safely returned, though the vessel failed to deliver its cargo

Winter Still Hanging On

Chicago, March 18.—In a furious snowstorm yesterday afternoon enough snow fell to make the total for the winter more than break all previous records in Chicago. As a result of yesterday's storm the elevated railroads of the city were brought to a standstill for two hours.

JAPS EXONERATED

Rules of Warfare Not Violated in the Use of Shells

St. Petersburg, March 18.—The charge against the Japanese of violating the rules of civilized warfare in using explosives forbidden by The Hague convention find no echo in responsible circles. The Japanese are acquitted on that score by a high naval officer who holds a very responsible position and who said:

"The accusation against the Japanese of using explosives to produce poisonous gases is based on a misconception. They are employing the same explosives as other armies and navies. It is notorious that the bursting of a melenite shell between decks generates fumes from which the men are liable to asphyxiation, but the Russian shell is no better and no worse than that used by the Japanese. We have not complained in this respect, whatever we may think about the manner in which Japan began hostilities."

Removal Due to "Illness"

St. Petersburg, March 17.—Official orders have been published relieving Vice Admiral Stark from the command of the Port Arthur division of the navy, ostensibly on account of illness. No successor will be appointed, Vice Admiral Makaroff having determined to serve as squadron commander as well as commander-in-chief of the entire Russian naval force in the far east.

Russia's Warning to Korea

Seoul, March 17.—The Korean superintendent of trade at Kong Hung, on the Tumen river, has received a note from the general in command at Vladivostok, saying that, since Korea has joined Japan, Russia considers Korea as belligerent and will act accordingly. Two thousand Korean troops now at Seoul will be sent to the north next week.

Immigration to New England

Hartford, March 15.—Tables of figures showing the immigration of foreigners into New England during 1903 have been completed by Rev. Joel S. Ives of this city, who conducted a census of the foreign population of the six states in behalf of the Congregational Home Missionary society. The influx of foreigners last year was as follows: Maine, 1097; New Hampshire, 1891; Vermont, 1611; Massachusetts, 65,757; Rhode Island, 9467, and Connecticut 21,813, a total of 102,506.

Summers to Be Removed

Washington, March 18.—As a result of the inquiry into the charges against Senator Dietrich, Williamson S. Summers, United States district attorney of Nebraska, will be removed from office by President Roosevelt. Chairman Lindsay of the Republican state committee of Nebraska will be appointed to succeed him.

Lincoln, Neb., March 18.—H. C. Lindsay is very ill at the city hospital here. Lindsay is Dietrich's candidate for the office of district attorney.

Opposed to Tariff Discussion

Des Moines, March 18.—Lieutenant Governor Herriott delivered an address before the Grant club last night, in which he attacked the position of Governor Cummins in advocating reciprocity and the "Iowa idea." He said that discussion of the tariff at this time in Iowa was irrelevant and would tend to bring about the defeat of President Roosevelt. He advised the dropping of tariff discussion at this time.

General Thomas' Sudden Death

Chicago, March 18.—The death of General H. H. Thomas, who was recently removed as federal appraiser at the port of Chicago, was as dramatic as his removal. He had served in the Civil war, but never had made application for a pension while in receipt of other income. After ineffectual efforts to secure other work, while in a lawyer's office preparing a pension application, he fell dead. He was 70 years old.

Ghost Failed to Walk

New York, March 18.—The French Grand Opera company of New Orleans, which began at the Casino theatre on Monday what was to have been a three weeks' engagement, struck last night after the audience was seated and after a wordy warfare left the house in a body. The singers refused to appear because back pay was not forthcoming to several of them.

Shooter Wants Croft's Seat

Columbia, S. C., March 16.—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Tillman, recently acquitted of murder for the killing of Editor Gonzales, announces his candidacy for congress. He will stand for the seat vacated by the death of Mr. Croft. The dead congressman was at one time the law partner of Tillman and his leading counsel in the murder trial.

Massachusetts Is Growing

Boston, March 17.—The population of Massachusetts under the state census of 1905, it is estimated by Charles F. Pidgin, chief of the bureau of statistics of labor, will be 3,200,000. If Mr. Pidgin's figures are correct the state will show an increase in population of about 400,000 over the United States census of 1900.

Cleveland's Sixty-Seventh

Princeton, N. J., March 18.—Former President Grover Cleveland is passing the 67th anniversary of his birth today at his home here. He said: "There is not anything in the way of what one might call a celebration. I shall be with my family all day."

Eggs by the Million

Kansas City, March 15.—A transaction has been closed here for the purchase of 3,000,000 eggs at 16½ cents a dozen. These will be shipped to Chicago, New York and Boston.

A business block at Whitefield, N. H., was burned, resulting in a loss of $15,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

By the will of Edward R. Lambert, offered for probate at Bridgeport, Conn., Yale university is given property worth $12,000 after the death of the persons having a life interest in it. If Yale does not accept the gift in five years it will go to Harvard.

AGE OF INFIRMITY

Pension Bureau Places It at Sixty-Two Years

ADVANTAGE ALL ROUND

Veterans Saved Expense of Time and Transportation Incidental to Examination—Order Could Not Have Been Issued Sooner

Washington, March 17.—Commissioner of Pensions Ware, with the approval of Secretary Hitchcock, has promulgated the most important pension ruling that has been issued in a long time. It directs that beginning April 13 next, if there is no contrary evidence and all other legal requirements have been met, claimants for pension under the general act of June 27, 1890, who are over 62 years old, shall be considered as disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and shall be entitled to $6 a month; over 65 years to $8; over 68 years to $10, and over 70 to $12, the usual allowances at higher rates (not exceeding $12) continuing for disabilities other than age.

This order will take effect April 13, and shall not be deemed retroactive. The former rules of this office fixed the minimum and maximum at 65 years and 75 years respectively.

After stating that the rules fixing the maximum age limit at $12 for 75 years and the minimum at 65 years had long been in force, Commissioner Ware said: "The act of congress passed in January, 1887, and approved by President Cleveland, put all the Mexican war veterans on the pension roll 39 years exactly after the end of the Mexican war. It would seem that if 39 years after the expiration of service a Mexican war soldier was entitled to a pension at 62 years, and no other requisite for drawing a pension should exist except age, that to soldiers of the Civil war, who fought vastly more and longer, at least as good as rule ought to apply.

"The Mexican war limit of 62 years was probably brought about by the well known army limit of 62 years at which officers are retired. There seems to be a general concensus of opinion that at 62 years the disabilities of old age have set in. The order could not have been issued earlier because it is only now that the 39 years fixed by the congressional limit has been reached. The Civil war ended April 13, 1865.

"There is an advantage and saving to the government in the use of this order, because every old soldier who has reached the age of 62 years is able to prove almost without possibility of doubt that he is one-half disabled from earning his support by manual labor. This being so, it seems unwise to put a soldier to the expense of time and transportation to go to a place where a medical board can examine him to find out that fact, and on the other hand, it seems unnecessary for the government to keep boards established and then pay $6 for the examination of a soldier when the result of the examination can be so accurately foretold. Of the 200,000 examinations in the last year, if one-fourth were saved, it would amount to $300,000 and perhaps an equal amount in time and transportation of the old soldier.

"The experience here in the pension bureau has practically established the manual labor limit. In the rulings of the department the inability to earn a full support by manual labor does not include brain work, but applies to those who can by bodily labor earn support. This is what congress endeavored to do and did do, and in the legislation is continuing to do, and the theory of the term and its legal construction are well known and long acquiesced in. Hence in the bureau where so many examinations have been made through a long series of years the disabilities arising from age are almost definitely fixed, so much so that it may be conceded that at 62 years an old soldier is at least one-half disabled from earning a support by manual labor and under the law he would be entitled to $6.

"I am not able to say what expense the bill would entail in the shape of additional payments. There is a great unknown army that has never applied for pensions. It is not known whether they would, or whether they intend to. It will without doubt increase the payments to some extent, but the bureau has not considered that as the proper element of consideration. What the bureau has considered has been whether it was the right, just and proper thing to do, leaving results to take care of themselves.

"I do not think, however, that the increased expense in the long run will be very noticeable, because the death rate is always to be considered and there is also to be considered the fact that the ones to whom we give the pension without proof other than their ages would have proven themselves anyhow under former circumstances as entitled to the pension by reason of their disabilities."

Payne Shows Slight Gain

Washington, March 18.—Postmaster General Payne is reported to be more comfortable. On the whole there has been a slight gain. There is less restlessness and irritation.

Strike of Non-Union Men

Richmond, March 18.—About 800 non-union negro employes of the American Tobacco company have struck for an increase in pay

Rockland, Me., harbor is so ice bridgable, the ice which has locked it up tight for several weeks having gone out.

Elmore D. Alvord, a real estate dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Hartford, showing liabilities of over $250,000.

George Rozwoski, 23, cut his throat at Webster, Mass., and died within an hour. He was a deformed cripple and had had spells of despondency.

BY CLOSE SHAVE

Great Railroad Merger Is Declared to Be Illegal

SUPREME COURT DECISION

Four of Nine Justices Dissent Outright, While One of Majority Thinks Previous Anti-Trust Decisions Much Too Sweeping

Washington, March 15.—In the United States supreme court, an opinion was delivered in the merger case of the Northern Securities company vs. the United States, in favor of the government's contention that the merger was illegal. The opinion of the court was handed down by Justice Harlan and it upheld the decree of the circuit court for the district of Minnesota, in every particular. Four of the justices dissented from the five constituting the majority.

The division in the court was due to a difference of opinion as to the right of the federal control of state corporations. The majority opinion proceeded on the theory that congress has a right under the constitution to control inter-state commerce, no matter by whom conducted, while the minority or dissenting opinion was based on the theory that in the present case the effort is to regulate the ownership of railroad stocks by state corporations and that such ownership is not interstate traffic.

Justice Harlan delivered the opinion. The justice read his opinion from a printed copy, which covered 30 pages, and consumed about an hour and a quarter in its delivery.

Very soon after Justice Harlan had concluded his presentation of the case it became evident that the court had divided on the questions at issue, and as other opinions were announced it developed that there not only had been a very close shave for the government, but that Justice Brewer, who cast his vote with the majority, entertained opinions of his own, which fact rendered the division all the more marked and interesting.

While he concurred in the result, Justice Brewer announced, in an independent opinion of his own, that he held the view that previous anti-trust decisions had been more sweeping than was justified. Four of the nine justices, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices White, Peckham and Holmes, dissented outright. The opinions of Justices Harlan and White were long, while those of Justices Brewer and Holmes were comparatively brief. All told, the court consumed 2 3-4 hours in disposing of the case.

The fact was noted by several persons that the argument in the case was begun Dec. 14, just three months previous to the decision. For so important a case this is considered a very brief interim between the arguments and the decision.

The case just decided was brought by the United States against the Northern Securities company, a corporation of New Jersey; the Great Northern Railway company, a corporation of Minnesota; the Northern Pacific Railway company, a corporation of Wisconsin; James J. Hill, a citizen of Minnesota; and William P. Clough, D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Bacon, George F. Baker and Daniel Lamont, citizens of New York.

Its general object was to enforce, as against the defendants, the provisions of the statute of July 2, 1890, commonly known as the anti-trust act, and entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies."

REDUCED TWO OUNCES

Smaller Loaves of Bread For Consumers at the Hub

Boston, March 18.—The Master Bakers' association last night voted to reduce the size of loaves of bread by at least two ounces to the pound. The new sized loaf will be produced on Monday. The bakers say that the reduction in the size of the loaf will not make up for the increased price of flour. Not for 20 years have the bakers in this city taken similar action.

In order to escape infraction of the law a 14-ounce loaf will be hereafter known as a half-pound instead of a pound loaf. Loaves sold at other prices will be reduced in proportion, the two-ounce reduction on the 5-cent loaf standing as a scale rate to be charged against the consumers.

G. A. Sanderson, who was delegated to give the results of the master bakers' conference to the press, said that the working men and their families would not suffer through this reduction in the weight of bread. "They will buy just as much bread because it will be necessary for their living, and the decrease of two ounces on the 5-cent loaf will be hardly appreciable to them, but means a tremendous saving to the bakers of the city."

It was also said by Sanderson that the increase of bakers' wages under the agreement made last May, which was to hold for a year, has placed the master bakers in a position where they had to seek this means of securing an equitable profit for themselves.

Result of Pipers' Misdeeds

Concord, N. H., March 17.—The Wolfboro Loan and Banking company of Wolfboro was placed in the hands of an assignee by the superior court, which named James E. French. The bank was closed on Feb. 10 because of a shortage found in the accounts of Cashier Piper. Later developments showed that the bank had lost about $65,000 through the alleged misapplication of its funds. Piper and his son are charged with misusing the moneys of the institution

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Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.

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PROMISE OF GOOD SUGAR SEASON

Chester, Vt., March 16.—Simultaneously with the first fall of "sugar snow" several sugar orchards were tapped. These are unusually early orchards, but the breaking of roads into the lots has become general. Sugar makers predict that the season will be a good one from the fact that the ground is frozen hard and that there is an unusually large amount of snow among the trees. Last year was a poor one for the farmers.

Giants of Coastwise Fleet

Boston, March 18.—With the arrival today of schooner George W. Wells there are assembled in Boston harbor seven and four six-masted schooners. The vessels are the Thomas W. Lawson, 4914 tons; the Eleanor A. Percy, 2002; G. W. Wells, 2793; Addie M. Lawrence, 2035, and the William L. Douglas, 2470, a total of 15,384 tons net. Such a fleet of large schooners have never before been at one time in any harbor in the world.

Senators Practiced Gambling

Washington, March 18.—With the paraphernalia for playing jai alai, a game which figures conspicuously in the contest against the confirmation of General Wood to be major general, members of the senate amused themselves for more than an hour, protected from the gaze of the public by the closed doors of an executive session. Wood's case may not be settled until next week.

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214 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

NOTICE.

I have removed my BOOTS AND SHOES DISPENSARY and residence to 19 Farewell street. H. W. PEARCE.

STEAMBOATING IN THE BAY

Interesting History of the Early Efforts to Operate Steamboat Lines in these Waters—Packets and Early Steamboats—Subsequent Steamboat Lines—Incidents and Recollections—The March of Events.

(From Providence Bulletin, April 26, 1877.)

(CONTINUED.)

THE FAMOUS JOHN W. RICHMOND.

In 1837, the Atlantic Steamboat Company was formed in Providence, with Dr. John W. Richmond as President. The company immediately set about building a steamboat, which was called the John W. Richmond. Ask any old resident if he remembers the John W. Richmond, and see how his face brightens up! The Richmond was built at Eddy's Point, from plans furnished by Col. John S. Eddy. She was 200 feet on deck, 24 feet beam, and 12 feet hold. She had a square engine, and her boilers were placed on deck. The Richmond started on her first trip to New York, June 7, 1838; the fare was three dollars, and meals extra.

The railroad line immediately reduced their fare between Providence and New York direct, to two dollars; deck passage, one dollar. By the Stonington line fares were advertised as follows: From Providence to New York, including railroad and steamer, three dollars; Providence to Stonington, railroad only, two dollars; Stonington to New York, steamer only, three dollars. When the Richmond was completed, but before she had made a trip, some of the officers of the Railroad line carefully looked her over and reported that she could probably beat any of the boats on the regular line. This was very disagreeable intelligence in the office of the railroad line, and the Narragansett, which, it will be remembered, had been built to run 'against any opposition, was got ready for service.

When the Richmond started for Providence on her first return trip, the Narragansett moved out of her dock and pointed her bow toward Providence. The Richmond had been unable to secure dry wood and her machinery had not got to running smoothly. Under these disadvantages she was beaten more than an hour in the race to Providence, and great was the rejoicing among her opponents thereat. It was not a lasting joy, however, for the Richmond began to improve in speed, and soon contracted quite a habit of sailing away from the boats of the regular line.

That sort of thing could not be endured, and there is some reason for believing that the railroad line offered Vanderbilt $60,000 for the Lexington, provided she could beat the John W. Richmond. This was an offer not to be despised, and the Lexington very speedily took her place on the regular line. She was commanded by Capt. Jake Vanderbilt, whose reputation for reckless daring has been equalled by few and exceeded by none.

A RACE THAT WAS A RACE.

There was some excitement in going to New York in those days. Races were unceasing, and they were not always unattended with danger. Once in particular there was a dead-in-earnest trial of speed. The Richmond had lain in Newport over night. In the morning she went out and ran to Stonington. The train from Boston was due, and the Lexington, which should have met the train, had not arrived. The Richmond accordingly ran in and offered to take the passengers to New York. The offer was accepted, but while the Richmond waited for the train, the Lexington arrived. Presently the train came too, and part of the passengers took one boat and part the other. The two boats were in motion about the same instant, but the Richmond had the advantage of position, and was soon a few hundred feet ahead.

For ten or a dozen miles down the Sound, there was no perceptible change of the relative position of the boats. Then dense clouds of smoke began to pour from the Lexington, a sheet of flame shot up from her smoke stack, her wheels turned swifter, and a cheer burst from her passengers as they realized that the gap between them and the Richmond was closing up. It was an anxious moment on board the Richmond. The Lexington was gaining fast. Where was Captain Townsend? There was no reply. He was not to be found. But the movements on board the Lexington had not escaped his eye. The moment that his boat left Stonington, men had been set at picking out the most resinous wood on board and piling it up for immediate use. The engineer had been tightening bolts and screws, and the Richmond was ready for the race.

At the first puffs of the black smoke from the Lexington, Capt. Townsend had rushed to the engine room and consulted the engineer. "Oh, she can stand considerable more," said that functionary; and the captain answered, "Well, put in the fat wood and let her go." She did go. Volumes of smoke poured from her funnel and the roar of her fires could be heard all over the boat. A column of flame stood, a pillar of fire, above her. She trembled at every revolution of her wheels. The water seethed and boiled beneath her; fire and smoke were round about her overhead. She advanced like the rush of an avalanche; she was a moving volcano. Slowly, steadily, she moved away from the Lexington; wider and wider grew the intervals between them, until at last the Richmond dashed through the rocks at Hell Gate, and the Lexington was seen no more until she came by half an hour after the Richmond had made fast to her pier.

Vanderbilt never forgave the Richmond for that day's work. The Lexington was, without doubt, the faster boat, but the Richmond had fairly beaten her once and nobody could say that she was unable to do it again. The Transportation Company had made a good many enemies, first and last, and people were not wanting to travel on the Richmond, although her fare from Providence to New York was $3, while the Transportation Company only charged $1.

The Transportation Company was severely criticised, because if the Richmond was delayed so that her passengers could not take the morning train to Boston, the Transportation Company, by virtue of an old contract, would not allow the Boston and Providence Railroad Company to send the Richmond's passengers to Boston by special train. Several times sixty or seventy of the passengers by the Richmond were obliged to wait nine hours in Providence for a train to Boston. In spite of these disadvantages, the Richmond flourished until the Transportation Company bought enough of her stock to get a strong influence in the management of the Company, and that killed the Richmond.

She made some wonderful trips, once coming from New York to Providence in a little less than 11 hours, and more than once from Newport in an hour and twenty minutes. Her last trip from New York occupied 18 hours and 55 minutes. It was a dreadful night. The pilot's log laconically says: "Heavy gale, very thick and stormy, rain and hail; ugly cross sea." Near Point Judith, a sea struck the boat with such force as to tear out the larboard gangway and send the chain box overboard, also breaking the planks from the starboard wheelhouse. The Richmond was sold the middle of March, 1840, to Captain Kimball, who wanted her to run between Boston and Hallowell, Me. She brought $52,500. Her pilot, N. M. Allen, took her to Kennebec river, where she did good service, until burned during her third season on that route.

Meanwhile other events had been in progress. In 1836, the Narragansett Bay Steamboat Company, built the Kingston, which, after running to Newport awhile in 1837, was put on the New York Line as an opposition boat. She was soon taken off, but the next summer was put on again. In the spring of 1830, there were three lines to New York, the Railroad Line, fare $3; the John W. Richmond, fare $3; and the Lexington, fare, $1, deck passage, 50 cents. Early in July, the Lexington left the opposition route and was advertised as one of the boats of the Railroad Line.

In November, the Mohegan made her appearance as one of the Railroad Line. She was commanded by Captain Childs, and was received with the usual complimentary notices. She was smaller than the other boats of the line, and was so light that it was hard work to keep her up to the wind in heavy weather. She came very near blowing on Watch Hill reef one night, in spite of all that could be done. Nearly all the freight was carried down into the gentlemen's cabin the better to ballast the boat, and the passengers worked all night long without a word of grumbling.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Not Much Impressed.

If New York has a word to say to the stranger within its gates, says a correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, it is this: "Have you succeeded at home? If not, why do you think you will succeed where conditions are more complex and difficult?" But in New York, as in other large cities, those who are not to be "bluffed" or discouraged and who go resolutely about their business are reasonably sure of success. Sometimes, perhaps, a little success makes more of a noise in the world than it should.

One evening in a restaurant, says the correspondent, we were waited on by a real Southern darky. He was so unmistakable that at last I said to him, "George?"

"Yas'm," was the grateful rejoinder.

"You're from the South, aren't you?"

"Yas'm. Ah's from de South."

"How did you get up here?"

"Ah 'don' know, ma'm, how ah come."

"And what do you think of New York, George?"

He hesitated, and then summing it up in his mind, he said:

"New York? 'Peah lak dish hyeh New York es got a good deal er tatillo' er de dishes for de victuals what's served."

The Good Guelph Name.

Yankees, who are good at guessing, are nevertheless puzzled to know why the Englishman whose name is Lygon should call himself Beauchamp. It might reasonably be supposed that English people could straighten out the tangle of titles and family names, yet Sir Francis C. Burnand shows in his recently published "Reminiscences" that such is not always the case.

On one occasion, when the late Duke of Edinburgh was having tea with Sir Arthur Sullivan and his mother, Mrs. Sullivan said to their guest:

"Sir, there is one thing I do not understand. Your family name is Guelph, I believe?"

"My dear mother—" began Sir Arthur, remonstratingly.

"But it is, isn't it?" the excellent old lady persisted.

"Certainly," said the duke, much amused. "What's the matter with that name, Mrs. Sullivan?"

"Oh, nothing," she replied, musingly, "only I can't understand why you don't call yourself by your proper name."

Sir Arthur tried to explain to her, but the duke would not allow it.

"There's nothing to be ashamed of in the name of Guelph, Mrs. Sullivan," he remarked, gravely.

"That's exactly what I say," said Mrs. Sullivan. "Nothing whatever as far as I know—yet you don't use it!"

Growls of a Grizzled Bachelor.

Man proposes and woman forecloses.

Too many men with unbleached incomes marry women with hemstitched aspirations.

Marriages are made in heaven. The wise bachelor is content to wait until he gets there.

Whenever I hear a man boasting that his wife made him all that he is, I wonder how many men will confess that their wives have unmade them all that they ain't.

The husband of the average hawk-billed, deep-voiced reformer is perpetually whitecapped by his wife, until it is natural with him to be so thin that when he eats cranberries they stick out like buttons on his vest.

We are told that married men live longer than single ones. In Indiana there is a bachelor who is one hundred and seventeen years old. Possibly he would have lived no longer had he been married, but it is a safe wager that he'd have looked longer.—Woman's Home Companion.

New England still retains her preeminence in the boot and shoe industry, but three of her six States, including Maine, rank lower in the comparative value of their product than they did twenty years ago, while of the others only Vermont has made a gain in comparative rank.

A pair of women's shoes made in Lynn, Mass., to establish a record for rapid shoemaking, required fifty-seven different operations and the use of forty-two machines and one hundred pieces. All these parts were assembled and made into a pair of shoes ready to wear in thirteen minutes.

With 385 pounds of smokeless powder the new forty calibre twelve-inch gun will send an 850-pound armor-piercing shell through 19 5-10 inches of Harveyized nickel-steel armor at a distance of a mile and a half.

"Didn't you feel like killing the waiter when he stood you up for a tip?"

"Yes, I felt like giving him no quarter."—Cornell Widow.

A Rice Pudding.

In the first place, they were both elderly, sober minded, dignified people, so there was no possible reason why any one should be tempted to play ridiculous tricks on them when they finally decided—after twenty years of waiting—to get married and go East on a long wedding trip.

Thomas Carr was fifty-three, a deacon in the First Church at home, and a business man of standing and reputation, whose frosty side-whiskers were more likely to inspire respect and awe than levity. Sarah Anderson, his bride, owned to more than forty summers and possessed a quiet and serene disposition—which latter fact proved, after all, a great blessing.

Then they took care to see that no one was invited to the wedding who might have been moved to do anything foolish in the way of throwing old shoes or rice after the bridal party. And Thomas Carr, with a craft and guile which hurt his conscience, concealed the route they were to take and the hotel they were to stop at in Chicago—at least he thought he did.

No, indeed! There should be no foolishness about their wedding trip. They were too old to be stared and laughed at. On the train to Chicago they sat in the same seat, but Sarah looked out the window, while her newly made husband read the morning paper, with hardly a glance in her direction. As a matter of fact, he played the part of a disinterested escort to well to suit the bride, who, after all, was a woman.

On arriving in the city they took the common 'bus and were driven over to the Sherman House, where Thomas wrote, "Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carr, Earlville, Ill.," on the register, without betraying in any way that he was doing anything unusual.

"About two dollars, please," he said, when the clerk asked him what sort of a room he wanted.

"By the way, Mr. Carr," the clerk called after him as he turned to rejoin his wife, "there's a package came by express for you this morning."

"Send it up to the room," said Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr agreed that they would spend a whole week in Chicago. Thomas had arranged to leave his business for a month or two, and there was no reason why they should hurry.

The boy brought in the package. Sarah looked at it and saw it came from Earlville.

"I wonder what it can be?" she said. Thomas allowed that he had no idea. He tore off the outside wrapper and unpeeled, one after the other, half a dozen other layers of tissue paper. Finally there stood revealed a large china plate, a curious white something, rounding at the top and about the shape of a half watermelon.

"What in all fishhooks is that thing?" asked Thomas. Sarah poked it questioningly with one finger. Part of it broke off and crumbled away into little particles. A look of comprehension, half amused and half angry, came over Sarah's face.

"Thomas, it's a rice pudding," she said.

"A what?"

"A rice pudding, I suppose," she went on with a laugh. "They thought rice in the form of a pudding would be more suitable to our age. But I thought you had concealed our stopping place."

"What are we going to do with it?" asked Thomas anxiously. "I can't ask anybody around the hotel to take it away without letting them into the fact that we're just married."

"Well, Thomas," said his wife, "if we stay here the Earlville people'll be sending us all sorts of foolish things, like's not, now they know the address. I think we'd better keep right on East. We can take the pudding with us and leave it on the train when we get off. That'll be easy enough."

She did the pudding up carefully, plate and all, in the various papers that had swathed it, while her husband went down to pay his bill and arrange for taking the evening train for the East. When they got into the cab to drive to the station she carried it on her lap. On the way a bright idea seized her.

"Thomas," she said, "we'll leave this pudding right here in the cab. Perhaps the cabman will take it home to his family. I've no doubt it's a good pudding. Looks like one of Cousin Mary's baking to me."

When they got to the railroad station there were two solicitous porters waiting at the entrance to assist passengers, but Sarah managed to get Thomas and the other bundles out in safety and then stepped down herself, leaving the pudding lying safely on the seat of the cab. She caught Thomas going down the steps and whispered to him that she had got rid of the incubus.

"Lady, lady," a voice sounded behind her just then. "You've forgot something."

It was the other porter, and in his hand he bore the devoted pudding. He came running down after her and handed over the package with a smile so compelling that Sarah felt forced to ask Thomas for a dime with which to reward him.

"Never mind," she said, "we'll get rid of it on the train all right." Her husband nodded his head.

"Let's drop it out of the window," she suggested with a sudden burst of inspiration, after they had found seats in the sleeper. That seemed a good idea to Thomas, but, unfortunately, the train was one of the latest vestibuled arrangements, with not an unguarded opening from one end to the other. Thomas wrestled in vain with a window, and when the porter was appealed to for assistance he raised the window, indeed, but it was protected by a screen which prevented the egress of anything more substantial than a hair pin. Besides, it was cold outside and both Thomas and Sarah were presently shivering in the draughts of icy air which swept in on them. They were both relieved when a red-faced man across the aisle leaned over and said in injured tone: "Say, my baby isn't well, and I wish you'd put that window down."

The porter came and lowered the window with a look on his face that seemed to indicate that the two passengers in that seat were mentally unsound. In the morning, after the berths were made up, Sarah shoved the rice pudding out of sight under the back of one of the seats. Now, she was sure, they would get away from it in safety. They got off at the station, the negro porter assisting. Thomas felt so good at noticing the absence of the pudding that he gave the man fifty cents. They climbed into a cab and were half a block away when their ears were saluted with shrill cries from the rear. The cab came to a stop at the side of the street. "Heah's a package you lef' undah the seat, sah," said the negro porter, sticking his head into the open door of the cab. "I done run't will Ah'm out uv breef a-catchin' up to you, sah."

Thomas groaned, took the loathsome thing in his right hand and handed the porter a quarter with the other.

"Oh, don't, Thomas," his wife pleaded. "If you do, we'll be arrested for littering the streets, I'm sure."

"Do you expect me to carry a rice pudding about on my lap during the whole of our wedding trip, madam?" he demanded, with dignity.

"Just wait till we get to the hotel, dear," she said. "I'll get rid of it somehow."

For more than a week the unfortunate couple were haunted by that rice pudding. A dozen times they thought they had got rid of it, only to have some porter or other messenger come running after them, panting and out of breath, to restore the treasure and collect his fee for thoughtfulness. Once they tried to feed it to a dog, but the animal turned up his nose at rice and almost bit Thomas, who was trying to force it to eat. They left it in their room in the hotel, and the boy who carried down their bags brought that also, with the remark: "I found dis on de top shelf in de room, m'am. Once I found a man's laundry up dere an' he give me half a dollar."

Finally they and the pudding, by this time riding their necks like a Nemesis, came to a little inn in the old Connecticut town where Thomas had been born and reared. One side of their room was occupied by an old fashioned brick fire-place. The chimney was old and there were big cracks between the bricks.

"Now," said Sarah, "I am going to get rid of it."

She crumbled the pudding into tiny flakes of rice, her husband sitting by hopelessly. Then she put a chair into the fire-place opening and climbed up on it. A handful at a time she stuffed that pudding into the cracks between the bricks on the inside of the chimney.

"Perhaps," said Sarah, when she was through, "perhaps the chimney swallows will find it."

"Thank heaven," said her husband, fervently. "What should I have done without you?"—H. M. H., in Chicago Tribune.

Trade Unions and Foreigners.

Whatever our judgment as to the legality or expediency of the industrial policy of our American Unions, no student of contemporary conditions can deny that they are a mighty factor in effecting the assimilation of our foreign-born population. Schooling is primarily of importance, of course, but many of our immigrants come here as adults. Education can effect only the second generation. The churches, particulary the Catholic hierarchy, may do much. Protestants seem to have little influence in the industrial centres. On the other hand, the newspapers, at least such as the masses see and read, and the ballot under present conditions in American cities, have no uplifting or educative power at all. The great source of intellectual inspiration to a large percentage of our inchoate Americans, in the industrial classes, remains in the trade-union. It is a vast power for good or evil, according as its affairs are administrated. It cannot fail to teach the English language. That in itself is much. Its journals, the best of them, give a general knowledge of trade conditions, impossible to the isolated workman. Its democratic constitutions, and its assemblies and conventions partake of the primitive character of the Anglo-Saxon folkmoot, so much lauded by Freeman, the historian, as a factor in English political education and constitutional development. Not the next gubernatorial or presidential candidate, not the expansion of the currency, nor the reform of the general staff of the army; not free-trade or protection, or anti-imperialism, is the real living thing of interest to the trade-union workman. His thoughts, interests, and hopes are centred in the politics of his organization. It is the forum and arena of his social and industrial world.—William Z. Ripley, in the March Atlantic.

Keep a Scrap-Book.

You may make for yourself an interesting book by constructing a scrap-book devoted to one subject. One young girl with a strong interest in the life of Mary Queen of Scots has collected from magazines and other sources articles, illustrated or not, as it happens, verses, pictures of buildings and localities, portraits relating to this heroine, and has put them into a single scrap-book, making a volume in which she takes much pride. When she cannot obtain a printed copy of an extract she wishes to add, she does not hesitate to copy it neatly upon the pages of her book—which is merely a large "composition book."

The educational value of such work is by no means slight, since to know one thing well one must needs learn much of many others. Indeed, it has been said more than once that to know one thing completely we should have to know all things.

There is a good suggestion here. You will be surprised, if you begin to gather material upon some topic, to see how much is printed about your favorite subject. One word of caution. Do not choose to wide a subject. Make your limits narrow enough to be within your scope. Your scrap-book need not be upon history or literature, but it should be concerned with something worth the time you mean to spend upon it.—"Books and Readings" in March St. Nicholas.

He was angry.

His eyes rolled madly and his pearly teeth were clenched.

"I'll pull her hair out!" he hissed.

And immediately he extracted from the butter a silvery tress which he knew belonged to the boarding house mistress.—New York Sun.

"How is your boy getting along?"

"First rate."

"Studying hard?"

"No. He writes me that he doesn't have to. He is eating a lot of the patent foods that build up the brain and make successful men.—Washington Star.

A wilson petrel, evidently blown in from the coast, was killed by a cat not long ago in Winchester, N. H. Winchester is eighty miles from the coast, and these birds are seldom found more than ten miles inland.

According to the Department of Agriculture standard milk is milk containing not less than 8½ per cent of milk fat and 8½ per cent of solids not fat, and which has an acidity equivalent to not more than 2.10 per cent of lactic acid.

Lots of marriages call for relief expeditions from the bride's father later on.

If a man wears three collars a week some people look upon him as stuck up.

Taking No Chances.

A new reason "why men do not go to church" has recently been discovered by an English clergyman. Walking along a lane one day, says Tit-Bits, the village rector noticed an old man ahead of him. Seeing that it was one of his congregation who had not been to church of late, the vicar hurried and soon caught up with him.

"Hallo, John!" said he. "How is it that I haven't seen you at church lately?"

At first the rector could get nothing out of him, but after a little persuasion the parishioner said:

"Well, sir, it be your youngest darter, Nelly, I be afeared of."

"What, afraid of Nelly, a girl of nineteen, and only just returned from school?"

"Yes, sir. You see," replied John, "when I went courtin' an old fortune teller told me as 'ow I should be spliced three times. First to gray, an' then to a yeller, an' then to a ginger. Now, when I buried my poor yeller Sally three months ago, an' your darter wi' the ginger 'air comed 'ome from schule, I says to myself, I says, 'That's 'er! that the ginger 'un!' an' if I don't keep away from church she'll nab me."

Fall River Line.

FOR NEW YORK, the South and West,

STEAMERS

PRISCILLA and PILGRIM

In commission. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only at 9.45 p. m. Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days only, at 5.30 p. m., due at Newport 2.45 a. m., leaving there at 3.45 a. m. for Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 191 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent. C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N.Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and After October 1.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days 8.00 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, at 1 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 50 Cents.

PRUDENCE and CONANICUT.

Stop at Conanicut Park Mondays only. Stop at Prudence Park Mondays and Saturdays only.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
A. H. WATSON, President.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect Nov. 1, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

Leave	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	*10 00	*1 15	*4 05	*7 25
Prov, ar	11 30	3 18	5 50	9 30
Boston, ar	1 15	4 30	7 00	11 00
New York ar	4 39	6 55	11 00	8
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Leave	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	a12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston		10 00	1 05	3 00
Providence		11 32	2 10	4 15
Newp't, arr	7 00	*1 00	4 00	6 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.55 a. m.; Philadelphia, 8.15 a. m.; Baltimore, 8.45 a. m.; Washington, 8.45 a. m.

a Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Following the 12.02 a. m. train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5.55 p. m.; Baltimore 6.55 p. m.; Philadelphia 8.55 p. m.; due at Wickford Junction 5.21 a. m.; Newport 7.00 a. m.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs, etc., apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf
A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Jan. 31, 1904, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, SOUTH STATION, week days, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.54, 10.54 a. m., 12.54, 2.54, 3.54, 4.54, a6.00, 6.54 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE (flag stop), 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, b9.13 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. HYANNIS, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.06 p.m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Taunton Division, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.06, 9.13 p. m., LOWELL, 8.13, 11.00 a. m. 3.06 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m., PROVIDENCE, (via Fall River and Warren), 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.54 a. m., 12.54, 4.28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, (via Fall River and Warren), 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, b9.13 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. New Bedford, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
b Bradford only.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Sup't.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Dec. 14, 1902. Subject to change without notice.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 11.45 a. m. 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, b7.45, 8.15, 9.15, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a5.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, b7.15, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, b10.45, p. m.

SATURDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, b9.45, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a5.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, b9.15, 9.45, [illegible] p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, [illegible] p. m.

a To Portsmouth and return.
b To Portsmouth only.

Do your CHILDREN ask QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.

Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

If you have any questions about it write to G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Price of Coke

From June 18, 1903.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels,	**$4.50**
18 bushels,	**$2.25**

Common, delivered.

36 bushels,	**$3.50**
18 bushels,	**$1.75**

Price at works,

Prepared, 11c. a bushel, $10 for 100 bushel.
Common, 9c. a bushel, $8 for 100 bushel

Orders left at the Gas Office, 181 Thames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.

GOLDBECK'S

Diastasic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anaemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

DIRECTIONS—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN, 18 and 20 Kinsley's Wharf, Newport R. I.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

Contractor

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JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,

New York, July 24, 1899

Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined, brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly,

C. W. Eastwood.

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10 and 25 cents per package, at [illegible]

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New York Freight Depot.

Telephone [illegible]

The West in Politics.

The West, and particularly the prairie country, is making active preparations for another presidential campaign. And since the campaigns of 1892 and 1896, when those States merely stood in the chorus and hooted pretty much as they were assigned by Destiny to hoot roles. They are now to take "speaking parts."

This is not in the nature of a threat or a boast; it is a plain statement of fact, susceptible of many proofs. Within a very few years the West has attained its majority and come into its inheritance of power and will and wisdom. The change is greater than can be appreciated off hand. One must have lived here and taken daily note of the movement in order to understand fully what has happened.

Recently the West has read in its newspapers of something called a financial disturbance in the East. It is the common understanding out here that money is "tight" back yonder, and that many lines of business are suffering severly from depression. Except for the newspapers the West would have no knowledge of such a state of things. Here money is plentiful and business excellent. Omaha, with a population of approximately 125,000, now has more than $25,000,000 on deposit in its banks awaiting investment. Any legitimate enterprise can get whatever money it needs for the asking. Every little town in Nebraska is in much the same prosperous condition. "Plenty" is written in bold letters across the face of the land. This is not over-confidence, it is nothing in the nature of a boom; it is merely the mark and symbol of success and thrift.

Only a little while ago the big, new West was firmly bound in chains of dependence. It took its very cue from the East, or suffered dire penalties. A financial flurry in New York or Boston would set the whole West a-tremble with apprehension; a palpitation of the industrial heart on the Atlantic seaboard would cause the prairie pulse to jump and flutter. When the East said "Hard times!" the West echoed the words like a dead wall.

That was not a willing dependence, but only the helplessness of immaturity. Every effort toward freedom only accentuated that immaturity. We were eager enough for freedom—yes, too eager; and in our zeal we were guilty of a lot of revolutionary folly. We were not content to see that freedom must come in time, when we had laid the foundations of worthiness; we tried to hasten the day by the time-honored method of law-making. We could see no use in waiting when the end could be attained by a simple legislative enactment.

Statue worship turned on as badly as did the worship of the graven image and golden calf of old—indeed, the two seem now much the same in principle. The trouble was that our Moses was a little slow in coming down from the mountain-top with his tablet of commandments.

THE VANISHED POPULIST.

Everyone can see now that the free silver hue and cry, for example, was not raised in furtherance of national interest. It was merely a shriek of protest against disagreeable domination and delay. Free silver was never anything more than a local issue, taken up, parrot-like, by other communities. Neither was Populism. In this day of grace it would be hard to find in all the prairie country a man of rational mind who will not freely confess that other questions are of more vital and present importance than the free coinage of silver. As for the out-and-out Populist, you would need a dragnet and a search warrant to find one of him, and when you found him he would be a very limp and badly misshapen specimen.

To be a Republican on this side of the Missouri River is no longer to belong to a disheartened minority; nor need one stultify himself by the name of "free-silver Republican" in order to go unmolested along the streets. Reaction against the conditions of 1896 has been almost extreme. Nor do the signs of this consist merely in the restoration of Republican control in former Republican strongholds. Other signs are even more significant.

The so-called "Gold Democrats," who went into hiding eight years ago, have lately been poking their heads out of their dark retreats, looking half-fearfully about. They have received no second scare. The free-silver men, once so terrible, have seemed glad to welcome into the open every man bearing the name of Democrat. Both factions of the party have been feeling not a little lonely of late, and in need of companionship. In Omaha, once a storm centre of radicalism, the two wings of Democracy are now folded snugly together; they might be likened to wings of the dove of peace, which has settled upon the desolate field of battle. In 1896 the chief Democratic club of the city expelled from membership every man who had so much as a gold filling in his tooth. A month or so ago there was a reunion and a handshaking.

BRYAN'S BOSSISM RESENTED.

The same state of things exists in many other places throughout the West. There is no complete reconciliation, but only an offensive and defensive alliance, better than disorganization. Revolt against the fruitless old faith has yet set in sharply. Listen, and you will hear a strong undertone of protest against what is freely called the "unwarranted presumptive" of William J. Bryan in attempting to dictate the attitude and behavior of the reunited party. The motive for this change is not purely political. There are many explanations; but this seems to be the true one: The position taken a few years ago has been proved wrong by the simple logic of events.

It would be a mistake to say that the Western Democracy is shifting its ground under the promptings of expediency. It is not simply disgruntled by defeat; it is rather acting wisely upon the discovery of past error.

The change has been more industrial than political. No mere political movement has ever yet truly succeeded when it sought to push out ahead of industrial development, and to accomplish by fiat what can be accomplished only by labor and experience. While the West was awaiting the slow outcome of the efforts at conquest and adjustment of industrial and commercial conditions, there was constant temptation to resort to political artifices, by way of discounting the future. Failure was inevitable, of course. The remedy for failure was not to be applied at once, for it was unknown then. Old Man Time carried it hidden beneath the folds of his vestments. Not legislation, not the oratory of the political campaign, not the shifting of majorities from one political party to another, but only the natural processes of industrial evolution have brought a solution of our earlier perplexity. Party growth, party changes, have kept pace with industrial growth and change; otherwise they have had no special lasting significance.

Since 1896, and more particularly since 1900, the West has prospered. This is not to say merely that crops have been better, rainfall luckily matched to the farmers' needs, hot winds happily turned aside. The prairie climate hasn't changed. Crops are hardly larger than they were ten years ago. The secret is here: The people have been learning, little by little, the uses of plenty. Plenty, as represented by mere bulk or volume, is of minor value; when rightly understood, it is but the means to an end. That end is industrial poise.

The West has lately come into relation with the rest of the world, in those matters which lie at the bottom of Western prosperity. Ten or twelve years ago a corn crop of 200,000,000 bushels in Nebraska or Kansas was little better than a calamity. The fruit of the year's labor was a net loss, because there was no market for the surplus. Standing waist-deep in grain, the farmer suffered for the bare necessaries of life. Helpless, he saw his grain rot back to the earth.

Now there is no more ten-cent corn, nor will there ever be again. Markets have been established, and means provided for reaching them. Trained men, men educated in agriculture, in finance and in the science of commerce, have taken their fathers' places in the fields. Instead of sitting in shady places and discussing their grievances, when things go wrong, these men are working and thinking. They have not clamored for political reforms, but for industrial facilities; and thus they have effected the regeneration of the prairies. Political stability came afterward of itself.

The West is thrilling with its newgotten power. It will take a determined part in the conduct of national affairs hereafter. The coming presidential campaign will witness the beginning of a new order of things in the national life.

THE WEST BACKS THE NEW POLICY OF WORLD-RELATIONS.

In the main, the West is heartily in accord with the present national policy of world-relations. No campaign outcry can dampen this feeling. We have had too much of conservative emotionalism. We believe, and take pride in the belief, that the Far East is to be Americanized. Every firm step taken toward that end is a step in the direction the West would go. We cannot avoid realizing that our present financial security and independence have been brought about chiefly through sharing in the closer contacts with the world made possible by the nation's practice of the new doctrines of commercial expansion. Until that doctrine was put into practical effect, the West wanted any true and lasting impulse toward substantial development. Settlement has progressed rapidly in the past to be sure; railroads have opened vast new fields; mammoth crops have been raised; metropolitan cities have been built. Of all these performances the West has been proud; yet they were all directed to an indefinite end. Our understanding of what we were trying to do was very vague. But now we know; we are going to dominate the markets of the world with the products of our legitimate labor.

At the coming presidential election the West will speak emphatically in favor of that party whose broad-minded views of things have given us our opportunities for world-wide usefulness. Our attitude is not purely altruistic. We of the West are human, like the rest of folks; we are to gain a profit from these commercial transactions. But our enjoyment of the profit is hardly more than our pleasure in the new dignity that comes from a consciousness of having gained a sure standing amongst the peoples of the earth. Under normal conditions the West has always been Republican in sentiment, though the sentiment was intangible. Now it is sturdily Republican in principle.

EMPHATICALLY FOR ROOSEVELT.

The West as a whole is unequivocally determined upon the nomination and re-election of President Roosevelt. In the popular mind he is regarded as the champion of the progress we covet, and which is to be ours. Rumors of disaffection are absolutely unfounded, so far as the great mass of people is concerned. There are men and interests whose influence would be thrown against him, if there were any hope of defeating him; but they are in a hopeless minority, and are not speaking their thoughts above a whisper. Since the beginning of the year I have attended many political gatherings and have talked with men from every part of the West, men who have studied the situation with care. There is but one name spoken—Roosevelt. Public favor is overwhelmingly with him.

The reason for this attachment, other than those already given, are not far to seek. No other man in the presidential chair has had so thorough and intimate an understanding in the West, its needs, its powers and capabilities. He is a national figure; his interests are national his sympathies are national. In its new mood, the West does not want to have a President named by local interests or influences. The man for the West is the man who stands for the new American spirit in its best embodiment. The West thinks that that man is President Roosevelt. No Western candidate, resting his claims upon his Westernism, could make headway against him.

President Roosevelt's attitude toward the trusts is of minor importance with us, compared with his attitude upon those matters which underlie our industrial and social development. But for his perfect understanding of the situation, national legislation upon the question of irrigation would have been long delayed. But for his aggressiveness, the question of an isthmian canal would have remained long unanswered The benefits to the West of these two measures are incalculable; and the nation as a whole will share in those benefits. In no particular is the big West out of accord with President Roosevelt's official conduct.

The West—that West which lies on the sunset side of the Mississippi—wants to name President Roosevelt's running mate, and will insist upon the privilege. There is no good, apparent reason why this should not be done. One argument offered against it is that the ticket, with Roosevelt at its head, would be sufficiently strong in the West, and that an Easterner ought to be named for the second place, to give the ticket needed prestige in the Atlantic seaboard States. The argument is ingenious, but not ingenuous.

A VICE-PRESIDENTIAL SUGGESTION.

Because of recent achievements, the Far West feels that it has imparted a new solidity, a new poise, to the nation. We have passed the point where financial flurries in little old New York can shake the country from centre to circumference. "Finance" is no longer a thing of walnut-shells and a little ball of shoemaker's wax, but a lawful profession. "Captains of industry" are to be henceforth not jugglers, but builders. In the future the country's resources will not be mere toys in the hands of cunning scoundrels, but legitimate tools for the use of honest men who are building up a true national greatness. Under the new order of things in the West, there will be no more panics, no more financial catastrophes involving the nation from ocean to ocean. Finance and commerce have been legitimatized, and the West has done it. Here are the country's real resources, its substantial assets, imparting to the country's affairs an inviolable integrity.

Not as a matter of politics, but as a matter of right, the West will ask representation on the national Republican ticket. Already the State of Nebraska has put forward the man: John L. Webster. He is a man amongst men, a master among masters; a giant in intellect, a man of stainless repute, an American to his heart's core. Mark this prophecy from out of the West: The Republican national party will nominate and triumphantly elect this ticket: Roosevelt and Webster.—William R. Lighton in Boston Transcript.

Weird Cold Weather Story.

Oscar Wilts, of Le Sueur, Minn., met with a most remarkable accident this morning that very nearly cost him his life. With his rifle in hand he was attempting to get within range of a cat he desired to shoot, when the animal ran up into the framework supporting the water tank.

Standing directly beneath the cat, Wilts shot straight up at it, carelessly forgetting the fact that the tank was within range.

The bullet killed the cat and pierced the bottom of the tank, and in an instant the water, gushing out, surrounded Mr. Wilts with a complete shower bath in a temperature of 35 degrees below zero.

Instantly his overshoes froze to the stone foundation on which he was standing, and, stooping to unbuckle them, he was chained by the spray, freezing in the terrible cold as fast as it fell, into a helpless statue of ice, stiff and immovable as stone. Only by his stooping posture, which kept his face free from the ice, was he saved from suffocation.

Soon the flow of water was stopped by the sediment in the tank flowing into the bullet hole, and a little son of Mr. Wilts who had seen the whole affair ran for assistance. It was necessary to loosen the unfortunate man's feet with chisels, and when he had been carried into the house by three strong men the ice had to be broken from him with clubs.

He was badly frightened by the experience, but otherwise unharmed.

The body of the cat was found frozen to his back.—Pioneer Press.

Had no Time to Lose.

Boarder—Why in creation did you ring the breakfast bell at 4 o'clock this morning?

Cook—The missus heard it thundering and told me to hurry up and serve breakfast before the milk soured.—New York Weekly.

Union Among Laborers.

There are to-day 5,000,000 day laborers in this country. One and one-fourth millions belong to national trades unions, another million to trades unions not yet national in their scope, and the remainder comprise the army of unorganized labor.

Involved Disturbance.

Parker—We've moved again.

Barker—You have?

Parker—Yes; our children were so noisy that we couldn't stand what the neighbors said about them.—Detroit Free Press.

Big Railroad for China.

One of the great railroads of the world will be built in China from Canton to Hankow, 600 miles, through a densely populated district.

As twilight approaches a garden filled with brilliant flowers the red flowers will first lose their gorgeous color as the light diminishes, and then the grass and leaves will appear grayish. The last flowers to part with their distinctive color—white flowers being left out of the account—will be the blue or violet ones. This fact is useful to such insects as, in order to avoid their enemies, visit wild flowers in the twilight.

Poor Feeble (about to be operated on for appendicitis)—Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, the Rev. Mr. Harps come over.

Dr. Cutter—Certainly, if you wish it, but—ah—

"I'd like to be opened with prayer."—Life.

Papa—I am surprised that you are at the foot of your class, Tommy. Why aren't you at the head sometimes, like little Willie Bigbee?

Tommy—You see, papa, Willie's got an awfully smart father, and guess he takes after him.—Northwest Magazine.

Neat—Come, now, you've been a milkman. Is it true that they water their milk?

Bovis—Not that I know of. I never did; that's all I can say. I occasionally milked the water I delivered to my customers, but I never watered the milk.—Boston Transcript.

The Japanese General—What's this? An envoy from the Emperor of Korea? What does he want?

The Envoy—Most noble and illustrious commander, my imperial master directs me to ask you if you won't do your fighting a little further up the alley.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The most magnificent tomb in the world is deemed to be the palace Temple of Karnak, Egypt, occupying an area of nine acres, or twice that of St. Peter's at Rome. The temple space is a poet's dream of gigantic columns, beautiful courts and wonderous avenues of sphinxes.

First Clerk—So they've cut down your lunch hour one-third, haven't they?

Second Clerk—Just exactly. I used to have time to smoke three cigarettes, but now I can only manage to get away with two.—Phila Press.

What did you say was the name of your horse?

Nail.

What induced you to give the animal such a queer name.

Nail is the most appropriate name. My wife can't drive him.

Women's Dep't.

Woman's Need of the Ballot.

By Samuel S. Barrows
Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association of New York.

The contribution of women to the work of prison reform has been so valuable that her co-operation in every branch of penology is now regarded as a necessity.

We need in penology the help of women in doing not only what we know ought to be done, but also in finding out what ought to be done, and in solving knotty and unsettled questions.

In the field of penology woman needs the ballot as she needs it in other fields, not as an end but as a means; as an instrument through which she can express her conviction, her conscience, her intelligence, her sympathy and love. Questions in philanthropy are more and more forcing themselves in legislation. Women are obliged to journey to the legislature at every session to instruct members and committees at legislative hearings. Some of these days we shall think it absurd that women who are capable of instructing men how to vote should not be allowed to vote themselves. If police and prison records mean anything they mean that as law abiding citizens, women are ten times as good as men. Why debar the better and enfranchise the worse? In the field of commercial and political competition women may demand the ballot as a right; but in the field of philanthropy and reform she needs it for the fulfillment of her duties.

Honored for her Public Service.

To Miss Sophie Wright of New Orleans has just been awarded a civic honor unprecedented in that city. Some years ago the Daily Picayune gave a fund to be used annually in giving a silver loving cup worth $100 to the citizen of New Orleans who had done the greatest service to the city.

To the Progressive Union the leading organization of representative men of New Orleans, has been intrusted the privilege of awarding this cup. Heretofore it has been adjudged to public-spirited men who have made munificent benefactions to the city. This year the Progressive Union, true to its name, has distinguished itself by decending that the personal service rendered by a woman, year after year, quietly and unceasingly, radiating throughout the city, is a public benefaction ranking as high as large gifts of money or of property.

As the head of a large school for girls, Miss Wright has exerted a far-reaching educational influence. Fifteen years ago she started a night school for boys whose need to toil prevented their attendance at the day public schools. She has continued her free instruction until her night school has attained a magnitude that entitles it to be regarded as a great public benefaction.

Miss Wright is the leader and life of the King's Daughters and a worker with other organizations of women. The honor that as been conferred upon her is highly gratifying to the women of her city. One of them writes in the Picayune:

The fact that a woman has been awarded the cup for the first time has deeply touched the hearts of all women workers, and when it is recalled that it is a woman who is to be honored—a woman who is not rich, a working woman, one who has given with such lavish hand of her own personal service, although crippled and suffering and fragile in health, the decision has acquired a significance of far-reaching and glorious value. New Orleans has had great benefactresses: Mrs. Ida Richardson, who erected the great Medical College building; Mrs. D. R. Milliken, the donor of the Richard Milliken Memorial Hospital for children; the late Mrs. Newcomb, who gave the magnificent endowment of Newcomb College; Mrs. Tilton, who erected the Tilton Library in connection with Tulane University; Mrs. Josephine Hutchinson, whose earnest devotion to the Charity Hospital was indirectly the cause of the splendid gift made by her husband. But here is a woman who ranks with them—delicate, hard working, without means of her own, who has given of herself, her health, her strength, her time, her energy, her heart, her soul,—for all of these have been put into the work of upbuilding character in the hundreds of young men who during the last fifteen years have passed through the halls of her night school, and who have carried into the world the noble principles that she installed. She built her monuments not of stone or granite or marble, though she would have done this, too, like the other noble women whose benefactions have been so great, had she had the means, but she built them in human hearts and souls, in living fabric that will endure to all eternity. It is planned that the women's organizations of New Orleans honor Miss Wright by a grand rally on the occasion of the presentation of the loving cup.—F. M. A.

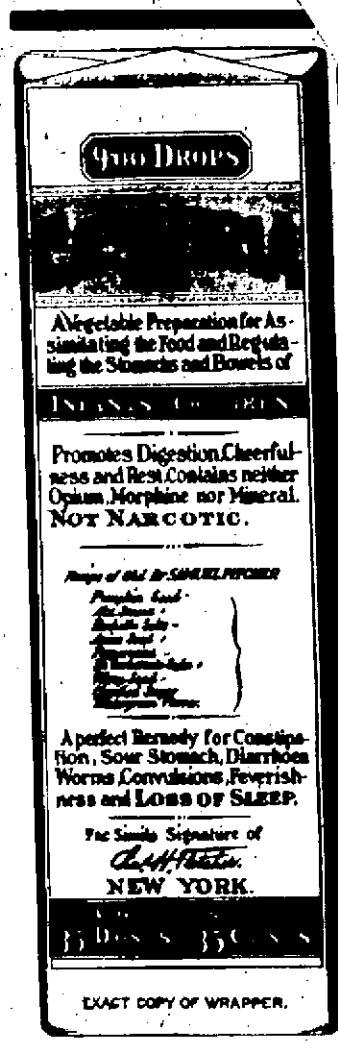
At the University of Berlin, 562 women are registered this winter. This shows that admission is not refused to those who possess sufficient preparation. A stricter enforcement of the rules for admission has been asked for repeatedly by the women themselves, because, through lack of discrimination, women have often been admitted who were unfit for the work, and whose incompetence endangered the progress of the higher education more than official restrictions could do. If mere numbers are considered, the opening of the universities to women even on the same terms as to men would have to be interpreted as a restriction, because the same preparation required of men will be made a requirement for admission for women also, while under the old system of admission on application, almost any woman might enter, and the number of those with a "Gymnasium" (undergraduate) certificate is of course more limited than that of those without one. To any reasonable observer, the falling off in numbers will never appear a loss so long as it goes hand in hand with an increase of quality, and so long as the universities which matriculate women continue to show a steady increase in their numbers.

Ah, Mr. Fritter, I think I saw you at church on Sunday. May I ask, how did you like my discourse?

Guess I didn't hear that part of your sermon. You see, I left immediately after you had announced the text. I felt sure, don't you know, you couldn't improve upon that.—Boston Transcript.

Bellboy (outside of room 55)—Say, the gas is escaping in there.

Countryman (inside of room 55)—No, it ain't; I locked the door.—Ex.



For I...
The K...
Alway...
Bears the
Signature
of
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

In the Vernacular.

Customer—Gimme a cup of chocolate with plenty of whipped cream.

Boston waitress (shouting back to the kitchen)—Chocolate solitaire in a plenitudinous setting of chastised lacteal fluid!—Philadelphia Press.

A little Japanese village, some thirty miles from the town of Kumamoto, is situated in the center of a volcano, which may some day become active. The village, lying nine hundred feet below the top of the volcano, the walls of which are very steep, is quite hidden from sight. Its two thousand inhabitants seldom leave this place.

It is every girl's secret hope that some day she will be hugged so tight that a rib will be broken.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Smooth-faced Russians are very uncommon. Nearly every man has a beard.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Trust those who have tried.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I suffered from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well.—A.C. Clarke, 31 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts., or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

The cheapest telephone service in the world is in Grand Rapids, Wis.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

The woman who wastes her breath talking never seems in want of any.

Relief from Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Nausea, Dizziness, Pain in the Side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. These complaints are nearly always caused by tepid liver and constipated bowels. Restore these organs to their proper functions and the trouble ceases. Carter's Little Liver Pills will do this every time. One pill is a dose. Don't forget this. Price 25 cents.

A decayed apple eaten by a schoolboy in Dublin caused a fatal attack of ptomaine poisoning.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

Four-fifths of the residents of London never enter a church.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

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Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.
8-23

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12-21 (F. N. S. 50-01-600.)

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904.

NOTES.

ARNOLD.—This line of Arnolds, taken from various authorities, may be of use to some one who is tracing his ancestry in that family.

The Arnold family is traced back with certainty five generations in England. William Arnold, the first of the name in America, was born June 21, 1587; allowing four generations to one hundred years, this would give the age of Roger Arnold approximately in 1460. The Arnold family tree starts the family in 1100, with Ynir, King of Gwentland, who was paternally descended from Ynir, second son of Cadwaladr, king of the Britons. This Cadwaladr built Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth, and its castle.

Ynir, King of Gwentland, married Nesta, daughter of Jestin ap Curgan, King of Glamorgan, and had son Meiric, who succeeded his father as King of Glamorgan. Leaving out the successive ten generations, which are given in the history of the family we commence our record with

Roger[1] Arnold, of Llanthony, in Monmouthshire, Esquire, who was the first of the family to take a surname. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage, Knight, Lord of Coytey, and had son

Thomas[2] Arnold, Esquire, of Llanthony. His wife was Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Warnestead, Knight. His son

Richard[3] Arnold, removed into Somersetshire, and resided in the parish of Street. He married Emmote, daughter and heiress of Pearce Young, of Damerham in Wiltshire. He had three sons, one of whom was

Richard[4] Arnold, who removed into Dorsetshire, and became seated at Bagbere, in the parish of Middleton. He was Lord of the Manor of Bagbere, and possessed other estates in that county. His manor house at Bagbere was standing until about 1870, when it was demolished, and a smaller one erected upon its site. A small portion of the original building is incorporated in the new one. Richard Arnold's will was dated May 15, 1593; proved July 9, 1595. He desired to "be buried the Parish Churche of Milton in the He called Jesus He as we goe to the Tower." He was twice married. By his first wife he had son

Thomas[5] Arnold, of Melcombe Horsey, from which place he removed to Cheselbourne. He was twice married. He had by his first wife, Alice, daughter of John Culley, of North Over, in the parish of Tolpuddle, six children. His son

William[6] Arnold, born in Cheselbourne, Dorset County, England, June 24, 1587. November 28, 1616, he was appointed administrator on the estate of his brother John. May 1, 1635, he left England and came to America, arriving at New England, June 24, 1635. April 20, 1636, he went to Providence, Rhode Island, from Hingham, (as his son Benedict records), and October 8, 1638, he and eleven others had a deed from Roger Williams of lands which had been purchased from the Indians. This year he removed to Pawtuxet, and in 1639 he was one of the twelve first members of the Baptist Church. January 27, 1640, he with thirty-eight others of Providence, signed an agreement for civil government. April 2, 1641, he had land laid out in the North part of Providence, where he had set a wolf trap. A few years later the town laid a tax of ½d. a head on all cattle, payable to any one who killed a wolf in Providence. November 7, 1647, the Pawtuxet settlers sent a letter to the Massachusetts authorities complaining of the Gortonists, asking aid of Massachusetts. The latter Colony refused assistance unless they became under their jurisdiction. September 8, 1642, he and others of Pawtuxet subjected themselves to the government of Massachusetts, and he was appointed to keep the peace. This separation from Rhode Island lasted sixteen years, and meanwhile, Mr. Arnold kept Massachusetts well apprised of doings in Rhode Island. May 10, 1638, it was ordered by the Massachusetts authorities that he should have payment of seven pounds and two shillings, to be paid in Wampum or such commodities as he desired, and "the Court is thankful to him for his care and pains herein." August 15, 1648, he wrote a long letter to the governor of Massachusetts, complaining of the injustice shown the Indians by the Warwick settlers, who are going on "with a high hand." September 1, 1651, he wrote again to Massachusetts, protesting against Roger Williams' proposed errand to England seeking a charter, and he said of the Rhode Island settlers generally "under the pretence of liberty of conscience about these parts there come to live all the scum, the runaways of the country which in time for want of better order may bring a heavy burden on the land." May 27, 1652, he was allowed 26 shillings, together with the sachems Pomham and Wotapaukum, he having acted as interpreter for these sachems in the case brought against them by Ninecraft. In 1658 the Pawtuxet settlers expressed a wish to be reunited to Providence, and upon their own motion it was done. March 9, 1658, he complained that he was lately robbed of property by the Indians. August 31, 1658, he deeded land to his grandson Jeremiah Rhodes. He was commissioner in 1661. April 4, 1663, he deeded land to his son Stephen, a lot of land north west from Pawtuxet. He received deeds at sundry times from Thomas Olney, Henry Foster, William Harris, Ralph Earl, the last of which indicates that he was living in 1652, near Pawtuxet Falls, on the north side of the river. March 15, 1675, he owned his signature to a deed of his rights in new purchase of land at Waynunkeek, to Abraham Mann. He died previous to November 3, 1677, as shown by a deed of his son Benedict. October 16, 1676, testimony was given by William Hopkins that at the beginning of the Indian War they heard at Providence that William Arnold of Pawtuxet would not leave his own house, and some neighbors desired deponent to go to him and persuade him to go to some garrison or down to Rhode Island to his son Benedict. The deponent went and told him of his danger, and he said he would not go down to Rhode Island "but if he must leave his own house he would go to Providence," but he would rather be nearer home. He was finally prevailed upon by his son Stephen to go to the latter's garrison house. William Arnold married in England, Christian Peak, daughter of Thomas. His second son

BENEDICT[7] ARNOLD was born in England December 21, 1615. He died June 19, 1678. August 20, 1637, he and twelve others signed the following compact (or a little later):—"We whose names are hereunder desirous to inhabit in the town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves in active and passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good of the body in an orderly way, by the major consent of the present inhabitants, masters of families incorporated together in a Town fellowship, and others whom they shall admit unto them, only in civil things." July 27, 1640, with thirty eight others, he signed an agreement for a form of government. September 2, 1650, he was taxed five shillings (the highest in the list). In 1640, Benedict Arnold was but twenty-five years old, which stands in proof that he must have been a young man of great promise and stability of character. November 19, 1651, he removed from Providence to Newport, and was made a freeman of that town. 1654, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, he was Commissioner; and in 1655-56-60-61, he was Assistant. He was President of the four towns 1657-58-59-60-62-63. September 3, 1661, he and others were complained of for their intrusion into the bounds of Southertown on east side of the Pawcatuck River. They answered that they owned themselves to be the men that claimed the lands, and said they would keep possession and that they would not try their title anywhere but in Rhode Island or in England; and Arnold said if any should attach him at Boston he would lie in prison seven years before he would try the title there. He was Governor 1663-64-65-66-69-70-71-72-77-78. April 4, 1676, (This being the year of the Indian war, during which Capt. Benjamin Church so distinguished himself by the part he took in the great battle in the Great Swamp fight in South Kingstown.) it was voted by the General Assembly "that in these troublous times and straits in this colony, this Assembly desiring to have the advice and concurrence of the most judicious inhabitants, if it may be had for the good of the whole, do desire at their next sitting the company and counsel of Mr. Benedict Arnold", and fifteen others. November 8, 1677, he, eldest son and heir of William Arnold, late of Pawtuxet, deceased, sold to brother Stephen Arnold all the land of our said father lying and being within the bounds of Pawtuxet, that is to say between Pawtuxet River and Providence bounds, for 100 pounds. The land consisted of upland, meadow, pasture, marsh, wood grounds, gardens, orchards, etc., and includes buildings, materials for buildings, fences, etc. December 24, 1677, his will was dated; the codicil, February 10, 1678, proved 1678. Executors were wife Damaris, sons Benedict, and Josiah, and Mr. James Barker, Sr. "By the permission of God Almighty, I, Benedict Arnold, of Newport, etc., aged sixty and two years, finding myself subject to weakness and infirmities, the usual attendants on aged persons", etc. etc. He desired that his body should be buried at the northeast corner or parcel of ground, containing three rods square, in or near the line or path from dwelling house to "my stone built windmill in the town of Newport." The centre of the three rods square was the tomb already erected over the grave of his grandchild Demaris Coulding, there buried on the fourteenth of August, 1677. He ordered that his wife should be interred in this ground, and that the lot should forever be reserved for his kindred. To his wife, for life, he gave certain land with "mansion house", and stone built windmill, and a tract of 150 acres, called Lemmington Farm. (This latter goes to show that he had called his farm Lemmington, for his old home in England.) To his son Caleb Arnold in addition to considerable sums already given, as book accounts show constantly, amounting to 200 pounds, he gave ⅓ of all land in Newport, and 160 acres in Conanicut, to be held by Caleb until his eldest son is of age, when the latter shall possess it. June 29, 1678. In a letter of this date, from Samuel Hubbard, of Newport to Dr. Edward Stennett, of London, he says, "Our Governor died the 19th day of June, 1678, buried 20th day, all this island was invited, many others was there, judged near a thousand people, brother Hiscox spoke there excellently led forth, I praise God."

Benedict Arnold married December 17, 1640, Damaris Westcott, of Stukeley, of Warwick, Rhode Island. Their son

Caleb[8] Arnold was born December 19, 1644, died February 9, 1719. In 1684 he was elected a deputy from Portsmouth, but refusing to serve on account of his profession ("practitioner of physic"), another was selected in his place. In 1707 he was again elected from Portsmouth, which established his residence in that place. 1671-80-1700-1707, he was a Deputy. August 24, 1676, he was a member of a Court Martial at Newport, for the trial of certain Indians charged with being engaged in King Philip's designs He was at this time called "Captain", having served through the Indian War of 1676. He styled himself "practitioner of physic." In old public documents he is called Dr. Caleb Arnold. He died possessed of considerable estate, having already given by deed 200 acres to son, Samuel Arnold, 90 acres in Kingstown he ordered sold to pay legacies and debts. To his daughter Penelope Hazard he leaves a silver tankard and ten shillings. Caleb Arnold married June 10, 1666, Abigail Wilbur, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Porter) Wilbur. Hannah Porter was the daughter of John Porter and Margaret (Odding) Porter. (Margaret Odding was a widow.) John Porter was one of the seven purchasers of the large tract of land in the Narragansett Country, called the Pettaquamscutt Purchase. His son-in-law, Samuel Wilbur was one of the others, with John Hull, of Boston (Goldsmith), Samuel Wilson, Benedict Arnold, William Brenton, and Peleg Sanford. Benedict Arnold gave his share of these lands to his three sons, Benedict, Josiah and Oliver, ordering a township to be laid out there. John Porter married for second wife, Herodias (Hicks) divorced wife of George Gardiner, and deeded to her children by Gardiner large tracts of land in Narragansett.—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

4724. BAKER. TRIPP—Who were the ancestors of John Baker and Elizabeth or Anna (King), who had children John, Amos, Elisha, Daniel, Abigail and Anna? They settled at Schoon Lake, N. Y., 1798. Who were the parents of Benjamin Tripp, of Foster, R. I.?—E. E. W.

4725. HACKER. ROGERS—Joshua Hacker of Providence deeded to Jeremiah Rogers of Newport, laborer, land in Newport, on the easterly part of ——, bounded east on highway, west on land commonly —— Land, north on land of George Gibbs, and south on land —— Belcher. This deed is only a fragment, dated Jan. 25, 1760. Can any one tell me where this land was?—D. T.

4726. WHITE—Would like ancestry of Thomas White, mariner, who deeded land in Newport to Pardon Gray, Oct. 29, 1770.—D. T.

4727. BARBER—Would like information about one Daniel Barber of Exeter, R. I.—who he was, when born, and who he married, etc. The following are five of his children (not in line).

Jocathan, born 1744.
Daniel, Jr., born 1749.
Reynolds, born 1754.
Smith, born ——.
Susan, born —— (lived to be 100 years old).—A. E. B.

ANSWERS.

4568. MAWNEY—Peter Mawney md. Mary Tillinghast, b. 1694, d. Feb. 23, 1727; md. (2), Feb. 14, 1728, Marcy[1] Tillinghast, b. 1706, d. Oct. 17, 1771.—B. J. P.

4501. HALL—"Elizabeth Hall, b. 1672, d. May 8, 1762, md. 1694, Geo. Babcock of Westerly, R. I. She was the daughter of Henry and Content Hall of Kingston, R. I. With her husband she is buried near the line between So. Kingstown and Charlestown, R. I." The above appeared in the Westerly Sun.—B. J. P.

4502. PROSSER—April 1, 1718, John Prosser of Stonington, Conn., Colony of New England, sells to Richard Deake of Westerly, Colony of R. I., Amt. £20. Stonington Land Records. Am a descendant from John[1], Ichabod[2], Tabitha[3].—B. J. P.

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We are now showing a most complete line of Women's and Misses' Suits in Voille, Etamine, Fancy Cheviots, Scotch Mixtures and Fancy Covert Cloth.

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Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, May 21st, A. D. 1903.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 331, issued out of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1903, and returnable to the said Court November 13th, A. D. 1903, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1903, in favor of Pauline I. Curley, of Newport in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against James Coyle, Executor, et als defendants, I have this day at 15 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which George Babcock Hazard, deceased, at the time of his death had in and to the following described parcels of land, and all the right, title and interest which Samuel R. Honey, at the time of the filing of the said Bill of Complaint, namely on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1898, had in and to certain lots or parcels of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, namely:

1. A certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon standing, situated in said Newport and bounded as follows: Northerly, on Sunshine Court, fifty (50) feet; Easterly, on land of the Old Colony Railroad Company, one hundred (100) feet; Southerly, on land of George G. Barlow, fifty (50) feet, and Westerly, on land of Thomas G. Weaver, one hundred (100) feet, and containing five thousand (5,000) square feet of land, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described.

2. That certain tract of land bounded, Easterly, on land of Frank F. Nolan, one hundred and twenty-three 5-12 (123 5-12) feet; Southerly on land late of John G. Stoddard, deceased, forty (40) feet; Westerly, on the Potter School, or lands of the Trustees of Long Wharf, one hundred and thirty feet and six inches, and Northerly on Elm street, forty (40) feet, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

3. A certain lot or tract of land with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon standing, bounded and described as follows: Northerly, on lands of Enos Pedro; Easterly, on lands of William H. Dixon; Southerly, on lands of George and Mary Jackson, and Westerly, on lands formerly of said Rowland A. Hazard.

4. A certain lot of land and the barn and other buildings thereon standing, bounded Easterly, on land of George and Mary Jackson; Southerly, on land of John G. Stoddard, deceased; Westerly, on land of the City of Newport, and Northerly, on a passage way, or however otherwise the same and each of the same may be bounded or described.

5. A certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly, on land of Charles Austin; Easterly, on Madison Court; Southerly, on land next hereinafter described, and Westerly, on land of the Old Colony Railroad Company.

6. A certain lot or parcel of land with a dwelling house and other improvements thereon standing, bounded and described as follows: Easterly, on land of Daniel B. Brennan and David Brennan; Southerly, on land of Samuel Smith; Westerly, on land of the Old Colony Railroad Company, and Northerly, on land at one time of William Lee and wife, and being the parcel of land next hereinbefore described.

7. All that certain parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said Newport and bounded and described as follows: Easterly, on Thames street, about one hundred (100) feet; Northerly, on land late of James G. Albro, deceased, about one hundred (100) feet, thence Easterly again by lands late of said Albro, about fifty (50) feet; thence Northerly again on lands formerly of Benjamin H. Tisdale, Benjamin C. Weaver, lands formerly of George H. Norman, and lands of Caleb Tripp, deceased; Westerly, on the Cove Reservoir, and Southerly on lands late of the said Rowland A. Hazard, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described, except a certain parcel being a portion thereof since sold by Samuel R. Honey to Jennie May Tozier, by deed bearing date February 25th, 1896, and recorded Land Evidence of said Newport, Vol. 71 at page 127,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on lots or parcels of land at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

HUGH N. GIFFORD, Deputy Sheriff.

8-1-4w

Newport, Sc. Newport, August 25, 1903.

The Above Advertised Sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, September 29, 1903, at the same hour and place above named.

HUGH N. GIFFORD, Deputy Sheriff.

9-26

Newport, Sc. Newport, September 29, 1903.

The Above Advertised Sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1903, at the same hour and place above named.

HUGH N. GIFFORD, Deputy Sheriff.

12-26

Newport, Sc. Newport, December 29, 1903.

The above Advertised Sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, March 29th, A. D. 1904, at the same hour and place above named.

HUGH N. GIFFORD, Deputy Sheriff.

3-19-2w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made and executed by Mary H. Horgan and Patrick H. Horgan, both of the city and county of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, &c., to Lewis L. Simmons, of said Newport, Trustee, dated February 1st, A. D. 1897, and recorded in Volume 30 of the Mortgages Land Evidence of said Newport, at pages 194 and 195, the undersigned will sell the parcel of land hereinafter described, at public auction, upon the premises on MONDAY, April 4, A. D. 1904, at twelve o'clock noon (the condition of said Mortgage Deed having been broken), to wit: all that parcel of land in said Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded as follows: North-Westerly, on Broadway; North-Easterly, on land known as the Benjamin Pitman estate; South-Easterly, on land of Henry Bull, and South-Westerly, on land late of Ellen Townsend, deceased. It being the same premises conveyed to Mary H. Horgan by deed of record in Volume 66 at page 71 of the Land Evidence of said Newport.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he intends to bid on said property at said sale thereof.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Trustee, Mortgagee.

EUGENE C. O'NEILL, Auctioneer. 3-19-3w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NEW SHOREHAM, March 19th, 1904.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administratrix on the estate of Amazon Littlefield, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement thereof.

MINNIE C. LITTLEFIELD, Administratrix.

3-19-3w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

House of Representatives, Providence, March 17, 1904.

PUBLIC HEARING.

DUBUQUE LAW.

The Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the bill entitled "An Act in amendment of and in addition to Chapter 228 of the General Laws, entitled 'Of District Courts and their civil jurisdiction,' being the Dubuque law so-called, in Committee Room 28, State House, Providence, on TUESDAY, March 22, 1904, upon the rising of the House.

JAMES HARRIS, Chairman.
ARTHUR A. RHODES, 86 Weybosset Street, Clerk. 3-19-1w

YOU CONSULT SPECIALISTS IN OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS, WHY NOT WHEN YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

C. H. Wrightington,

94 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

OWNERS—Send details of your farm property.

NOTICE.

TO THE ABUTTORS on the West Main Road in Middletown, on the West Main Road from the Middletown line to Union Street, on Union Street to land of Cornell, on the West Main Road from land of Anthony corner of Pudding Bag Lane to land of Israel H. Orswell, on Hedly Street between land of John L. C. Harrington and land of Isaac Borden and of John Hedly, on Freeborn Lane from land of William Mott to Turnpike Lane, and on Turnpike Lane to Bristol Ferry, all in Portsmouth.

Notice is hereby given that the Newport and Providence Railway Company proposes to lay the tracks of said Company in the above-named highways in said towns of Middletown and Portsmouth under its charter and franchises from said towns.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Newport, R. I., March 8th, 1904—3-12-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the estate of MARY R. MURPHY, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him or file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

DANIEL J. BUCKLEY, Administrator.

Newport, R. I., March 12th, 1904.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the lot owners of Island Cemetery Company will be held at the State House, Monday evening, March 21, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Secretary.

3-19

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., March 7, 1904.

Estate of Annie M. Cahill.

FANNIE E. ROSE, Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of Annie M. Cahill, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents her petition, in writing, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed, the expense of her funeral and settling her estate according to law; that said deceased at the time of her death, was seized and possessed of a certain lot or parcel of land with buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Easterly part of said New Shoreham, bounded Northerly, on land of Fannie E. Rose; Easterly, on land of the heirs of Nicholas Ball; Southerly, partly on land of Mr. Ida Rose and partly on land of the R. I. Episcopal Convention, and Westerly, on the highway known as the South East road, containing about one acre, be the same more or less, subject to mortgage of $1500 in favor of the Island Savings Bank. And further representing, that by a sale of only so much of said real estate as is absolutely needed, the residue thereof would be so much injured as to render the sale of the whole estate more advantageous to those interested therein, and praying for reasons therein stated, that she may be authorized and empowered to sell the whole of said estate for the purpose aforesaid, with incidental charges, and said petition is received and referred to the 4th day of April, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

3-19-3w

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., March 7, 1904.

Estate of Caleb W. Dodge.

REQUEST in writing is made by Hannah C. Dodge, the principal devisee in the last will and testament of Caleb W. Dodge, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, that George W. Conley, of said New Shoreham, may be appointed Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the 4th day of April, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

3-19-3w

Court of Probate of New Shoreham, R. I., March 7, 1904.

Estate of Francis Willis.

RAY G. LEWIS, HAMILTON A. MOTT and WINFIELD S. DODGE, commissioners appointed to examine claims against the estate of Francis Willis, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, present to this Court their report thereon:

It is ordered that the consideration of said report be referred to the Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said New Shoreham, on Monday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Probate Clerk.

3-19-3w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of WILLIAM HELME, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

ABBIE S. CUMMINGS, Guardian.

Newport, R. I., March 19th, 1904—3-19

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of CATHERINE REEVES, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

CHARLES M. REEVES, Guardian.

Newport, R. I., March 12th, 1904.

At the Special Session of the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Wednesday, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1904, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of John J. Whitley, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

WILLIAM WHITLEY,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Andrew F. Newton, of said Newport, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

3-5

NOTICE.

Weights & Measures.

I will be at my office, City Hall (basement), from April 1 to May 1, 1904, from 9 a. m. to 12 m. (regular office hours daily from 10 a. m. to 12 m.) for sealing such measures, scales and balances as may be brought in according to law.

CHAPTER 167, STATUTES OF RHODE ISLAND.

SEC. 11. Every town or city sealer shall annually, at the expense of his town or city, advertise or post up notifications in public places in different parts of his town or city, for every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who uses weights and measures, to bring in within a certain time, in such notification limited, being not less than one month from the date of such notification, his weights, measures, balances and scales to be adjusted and sealed; and he shall forthwith adjust and seal all weights and measures brought to him for that purpose.

SEC. 12. Every town or city sealer shall go at least once in six months to every hay scale or platform scale or balance in his town or city which cannot be readily removed, and try, adjust and seal the same. After the expiration of the time limited in the notification which is required to be given in the preceding section, he shall visit the places of business of all persons who have weights, measures and balances which ought to be sealed and which have not been sealed within one year from the date of said notification and may [illegible]

[illegible]
Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Newport, R. I., Feb. [illegible], 1904 [illegible]